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Analytical Paper

Portrait of Official-Language Minorities in Canada: Francophones in Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut

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..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

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Introduction

This demolinguistic portrait of the French-speaking population of Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut was undertaken with the financial support of Canadian Heritage's Official Languages Secretariat, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC) and Justice Canada. It is the third in a series of demolinguistic portraits of official-language minorities in Canada, prepared by Statistics Canada's Language Statistics Section.

This study paints a general statistical portrait of the official-language minority in Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut based on data from the Census of Population and the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities in Canada, conducted in 2006. The purpose of such a portrait is to present a set of characteristics, behaviours and perceptions of the minority official-language population, exploiting the analytical opportunities contained in the data.

This document is intended as neither a mere collection of tables nor an in-depth study of the demolinguistic dynamics of the French-speaking population in Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. It presents a range of information on a set of themes and issues that are of interest for official-language minorities and anyone interested in the past, present and future situation of minority official-language populations in Canada.

The first section of this demolinguistic portrait concerns the choice of criteria for defining the French-speaking population in Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, to be used for the purposes of this study. It also provides a brief description of the data sources used.

The second section presents varied information on how the French-speaking population has evolved and its geographic distribution and concentration. This information includes a series of appended maps and a detailed table on the number, relative weight and distribution of the French-speaking population in Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

The third section concerns the main factors that affect or are affected by changes over time in the territories' French-speaking population[1]: the transmission of mother tongue and the effect of exogamy; the age structure; intragenerational linguistic mobility; and interprovincial and international migration. It also provides information on the use of French in the public sphere and on how the ability to conduct a conversation in that language has evolved in groups with a mother tongue other than French or English.

The fourth section of this portrait looks at a few sectors essential to the vitality of minority official-language communities, as identified in the *Road Map for Canada's Linguistic Duality 2008-2013:* health, justice, education and the media, the arts and culture. It also provides statistics on community participation, employment and income characteristics, and the use of French at work.

Finally, the last section of this portrait presents statistics on Francophones' sense of identity and belonging, their perceptions regarding the presence of French in their community, the provision of services in French by the federal government, the respect for linguistic rights, and the perceived importance that people work on developing the Francophone community.

1. In this report, the expression "the territories" refers to Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. To avoid any confusion, when referring specifically to the Northwest Territories, we will use the full name.

Section 1 Definitions of the French-speaking population of Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut

This statistical portrait of the official language minority in Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut contains information drawn from variables in the Canadian census, which includes no fewer than six questions or sub-questions that provide information on official languages, namely knowledge of official languages, language spoken most often at home, other languages spoken on a regular basis at home, mother tongue, language used most often at work, and other languages used on a regular basis at work.

What is the definition of the official language minority group in Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut? How do we define a Francophone? There is actually no established definition. For historical reasons, Statistics Canada has generally used the criterion of mother tongue, that is, the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood at the time of the census. Statistics based on mother tongue have the advantage of being roughly comparable going back more than half a century.

Other criteria are also used, opening the way for either more inclusive or more restrictive definitions of French-speaking persons. Thus, does the definition of the Francophone population in Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut apply to the 2,555 persons who have French as their mother tongue, the 2,615 persons with French as their first official language spoken, or the 2,690 persons[2] who speak French most often (1,335) or on a regular basis (1,355) at home? Or should a broader definition be considered? Such a definition might include all of the 8,455 French speakers, or even more if we include young children who do not speak French, but who have at least one parent whose mother tongue is French. These are only a few examples of the variables that can be used to define language groups.[3]

Also, in choosing a strategy for estimating a language group, it is important to make a major distinction. On the one hand, if the objective is to enumerate the population considering all language groups on an equal basis—in other words, treating them symmetrically and creating mutually exclusive categories for estimating them (e.g., English, French, Other), then this implies an appropriate allocation of multiple responses. In this case, the French-mother-tongue population of Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut would number 2,555 persons. On the other hand, if the objective is to focus on a single language group (e.g., Francophones), the criteria for inclusion can be broadened without being concerned about the implicit overlaps between language groups. In this case, the number of French-mother-tongue persons would reach 2,670.

In this statistical portrait of Francophones in Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, two criteria will mainly be used: mother tongue and first official language spoken. The latter criterion is now used increasingly as a criterion for defining language groups in studies on official-language minorities. The reason for this is that shifts over the years in the composition of the Canadian population tend to call for a redefinition or broadening of the concept of Francophone group or community, since a significant number of persons whose mother tongue is neither French nor English nevertheless use French either predominantly or commonly in their daily lives.

A number of considerations lay behind the creation of the concept of "first official language spoken." Firstly, the substantial increase in immigration since the mid-1980s has had the effect of increasing the size of the population with a mother tongue other than English or French (20% in 2006). Such persons are often designated by the term "allophones." This term also includes persons who have an Aboriginal mother tongue.

2. This number includes all single and multiple responses mentioning French.
3. To cite only one example, in June 2009, the Ontario government adopted a new, inclusive definition of the Francophone population (IDF) (formerly defined according to the mother tongue criterion). This definition is fairly similar to the one based on first official language spoken, except that it also includes French-mother tongue persons who understand French but can no longer conduct a conversation in it.

In this context, and in the interest of providing official language minority communities with services in their language,[4] the question arises as to how to designate individuals' first official language spoken, or more specifically, how to allocate allophones between English and French based on the reported knowledge of one or the other of the official languages. The fact is that an allophone cannot become a Francophone on the basis of mother tongue but can become one by adopting French as the language used most often at home or in the public sphere.

Questions of this type led to the development of different variants of the concept of first official language spoken (Statistics Canada, 1989). This concept echoes the spirit of the current version of the *Official Languages Act* (1988) which specifies, in section 32(2), that the government may consider "the English or French linguistic minority population of the area served by an office or facility, the particular characteristics of that population and the proportion of that population to the total population of that area."

The concept of first official language spoken was chosen by the federal government, in December 1991, in the Official Languages (*Communications with and Services to the Public*) Regulations. Section 2 of the Regulations describes the method used to determine "the first official language spoken," namely the first of the two variants presented in Statistics Canada (1989), a method that successively takes account of the responses to the questions on knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and language spoken most often at home. The "first official language spoken" variable is thus not a census question but is instead derived from three questions in the language module of the census.

The concept of first official language spoken (FOLS) serves to allocate the Canadian population between the country's two main language groups. Thus, in Canada, just over 97% of the population has either English or French as a first official language spoken. The residual portion is comprised of persons who cannot conduct a conversation in either English or French (1.6%) and persons who know both official languages and who cannot be assigned one or the other of the two official languages on the basis of the three census variables used for this purpose (1.1%).

Unlike the population with French as a mother tongue, French as FOLS excludes persons for whom French is the mother tongue who reported being unable to conduct a conversation in French at the time of the census. Also, the Francophone population (based on FOLS) includes persons with an "other" mother tongue (other than French or English) who speak French most often at home as well as those who, while having an "other" language as the main home language, can also conduct a conversation in French but not in English. It also includes half the persons who can conduct a conversation in French and English who speak an "other" language or both official languages most often at home.

This report will draw a statistical portrait of Francophones in Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, using the mother tongue and first official language spoken criteria. When the Francophone population will be defined by the first official language spoken (FOLS) criterion, it will refer to persons having only French as their first official language spoken and half of persons having both French and English as FOLS, that is, persons to whom neither French nor English can be assigned on the basis of answers to the above-mentioned three variables.

4. The situation in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut is different, owing to the strong presence of groups with Aboriginal mother tongues, some of which have official-language status. For more details, see section 2.

Data sources

This portrait of the French-speaking population in Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut contains information drawn from Canadian censuses from 1951 to 2006 and the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM)[5] conducted in 2006 by Statistics Canada.

Census: The census data contained in this report are drawn from the long census questionnaire, completed by 20% of households and including 61 questions of which 7 are language-related.

Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM): This is a cross-sectional sample survey. Respondents to the SVOLM are selected from the sample of persons who completed the long questionnaire in the 2006 Census.

The survey focuses on Canada's official-language minorities, namely French-speaking persons outside Quebec and English-speaking persons in Quebec. The data can be used to gain a deeper understanding of the current situation of individuals belonging to these two groups on subjects as varied as education in the minority language, access to different services in the minority language (the health care sector in particular), language practices in daily activities both in the home and outside the home, and matters of linguistic identity.

5. For information on the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, the reader is invited to consult the Statistics Canada website at the following address:
http://www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=5099&lang=en&db=imdb&adm=8&dis=2

Section 2 Evolution of the population by mother tongue and first official language spoken

2.1 Evolution of the population by mother tongue

The French-mother-tongue population of Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut was 2,555 in 2006 compared to 890 in 1951, an increase of 188%. By comparison, the English-mother-tongue population increased more than six-fold, totalling 65,410 persons in 2006 (an increase of 528%) while the population with a mother tongue other than French or English more than doubled (an increase of 137%), totalling 32,610 in 2006 compared to just under 14,000 in 1951.

Table 2.1
Population by mother tongue, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and the territories as a whole, 1951 to 2006

Year	Mother tongue						
	Total	French		English		Other languages	
	number	number	%	number	%	number	%
Yukon							
1951	**9,096**	308	3.4	6,618	72.8	2,170	23.9
1961	**14,628**	443	3.0	10,869	74.3	3,316	22.7
1971	**18,390**	450	2.4	15,340	83.4	2,600	14.1
1981	**23,080**	530	2.3	20,185	87.5	2,365	10.2
1991	**27,665**	905	3.3	24,550	88.7	2,210	8.0
1996	**30,650**	1,170	3.8	26,613	86.8	2,868	9.4
2001	**28,520**	933	3.3	24,758	86.8	2,830	9.9
2006	**30,193**	1,165	3.9	25,774	85.4	3,254	10.8
Northwest Territories							
1951	**16,004**	581	3.6	3,804	23.8	11,619	72.6
1961	**22,998**	994	4.3	8,181	35.6	13,823	60.1
1971	**34,805**	1,160	3.3	16,305	46.8	17,340	49.8
1981	**45,535**	1,225	2.7	24,635	54.1	19,675	43.2
1991	**57,435**	1,455	2.5	31,705	55.2	24,280	42.3
1996 [1]	**64,125**	1,421	2.2	36,326	56.6	26,378	41.1
1996 [2]	**39,465**	1,005	2.5	30,248	76.7	8,208	20.8
2001	**37,100**	1,006	2.7	28,863	77.8	7,246	19.5
2006	**41,057**	1,001	2.4	31,727	77.3	8,329	20.3
Nunavut							
1996	**24,665**	414	1.7	6,079	24.6	18,172	73.7
2001	**26,665**	405	1.5	7,170	26.9	19,090	71.6
2006	**29,325**	390	1.3	7,908	27.0	21,028	71.7
Territories							
1951	**25,100**	889	3.5	10,422	41.5	13,789	54.9
1961	**37,626**	1,437	3.8	19,050	50.6	17,139	45.6
1971	**53,195**	1,610	3.0	31,645	59.5	19,940	37.5
1981	**68,615**	1,755	2.6	44,820	65.3	22,040	32.1
1991	**85,100**	2,360	2.8	56,255	66.1	26,490	31.1
1996	**94,780**	2,589	2.7	62,940	66.4	29,248	30.9
2001	**92,285**	2,344	2.5	60,791	65.9	29,166	31.6
2006	**100,575**	2,556	2.5	65,409	65.0	32,611	32.4

1. Before the creation of the Nunavut.
2. After the creation of the Nunavut.

Note: Except for the 1951 to 1971 censuses, the multiple responses were equally redistributed among the three main linguistic groups.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2006.

A comparison of the territories shows that in 2006, Yukon had the largest French-mother-tongue population, both in absolute numbers (1,165) and proportionally (3.9%). In the Northwest Territories, the 1,000 persons with French as their mother tongue accounted for 2.4% of the population, compared to 1.3% for the 390 Francophones in Nunavut. Before the creation of Nunavut in 1999, there were more Francophones in the Northwest Territories than in Yukon, which has not been the case since then. However, Yukon has been the territory with the highest proportion of Francophones since 1991.

2.2 Evolution of the population by first official language spoken

As described in Section 1, the criterion of the first official language spoken offers a more inclusive definition of the Francophone population, since it allows the inclusion of persons with mother tongues other than English or French in the Anglophone or Francophone population. Most persons with "other" mother tongues usually fall into the majority first official language spoken group. Nevertheless, the population with French as first official language spoken is usually larger than the French-mother-tongue population in a province such as Ontario, for example, where there is a large proportion of persons with mother tongues other than French or English. In other cases, such as New Brunswick, the use of the first official language spoken criterion yields practically the same result as the mother tongue criterion, since persons with "other" mother tongues comprise only 2.6% of the population.

In several respects, the situation in the territories is unique. The proportion of allophones is high there (32%), especially in Nunavut (72%), but within the allophone population the vast majority are persons with an Aboriginal mother tongue (84%).[6] The different language laws adopted by the territories all recognize the importance of Aboriginal languages, some of which have the status of an official language at the territorial level (whereas only English and French have this status at the federal level).[7] Finally, these minority language communities, like the Francophone group, are acting from the perspective of preserving their language and not from the perspective of linguistic integration.[8]

In the territories, use of the first official language spoken criterion does very little to change the size of the Francophone minority population. By contrast, the Anglophone population goes from 65,410 using the mother-tongue criterion to 95,230 using the first official language spoken (FOLS) criterion (after redistribution of the English and French category). Thus, the "integration" of allophones in the territories basically works to the advantage of the Anglophone majority group.

Another point worth noting is that in the territories as a whole, the number of persons in the "Neither French nor English" category has consistently exceeded the size of the Francophone minority. However, the gap has steadily narrowed, to the point that the two groups were almost equal in 2006. Once again, this distinctive situation is largely due to the strong Aboriginal presence, primarily in Nunavut.

6. However, this proportion greatly varies from one territory to another. When only single responses to the mother tongue question are considered, the proportion of Aboriginal-mother-tongue persons within the allophone population is 28% in Yukon, 70% in the Northwest Territories and 98% in Nunavut. For Canada as a whole, the corresponding proportion is 3.4 %.
7. While English and French are the official languages of Yukon, Nunavut recognizes three official languages (English, French and Inuktitut or Inuinnaqtun) and the Northwest Territories recognize eleven (English, French, Chipewyan, Dogrib, Kutchin-Gwich'in (Loucheux), North Slave (Hare) and South Slave, Inuvialuktun, Inuinnaqtun, Inuktitut and Cree).
8. Aboriginal-mother-tongue communities cannot count on international immigration to ensure their long-term survival. For this they must look to fertility, interprovincial migration and language mobility, although in fact, the latter factor almost never works in their favour.

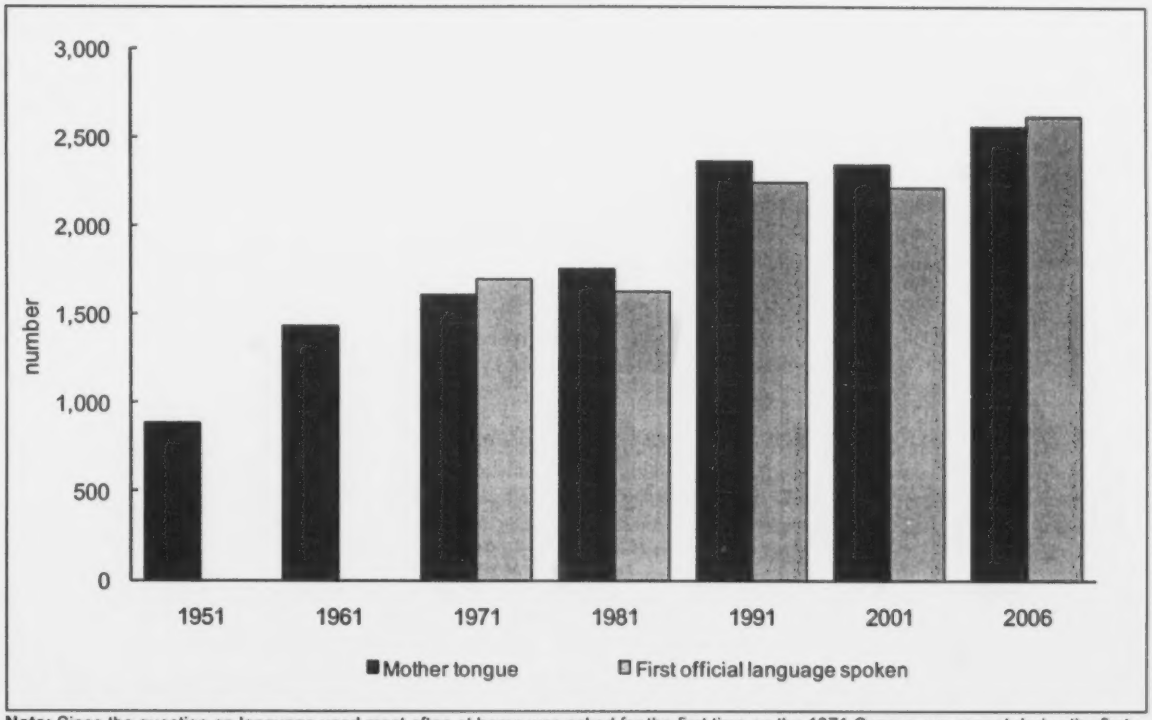
Table 2.2
Population by first official language spoken, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and the territories as a whole, 1971 to 2006

Year	First official language spoken										
	Total	French		English		English and French		Neither English nor French		French minority[1]	
	number	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Yukon											
1971	**18,390**	460	2.5	17,870	97.2	15	0.1	40	0.2	468	2.5
1981	**23,075**	440	1.9	22,515	97.6	75	0.3	40	0.2	483	2.1
1991	**27,660**	835	3.0	26,765	96.8	30	0.1	25	0.1	850	3.1
1996	**30,655**	1,080	3.5	29,455	96.1	70	0.2	45	0.1	1,115	3.6
2001	**28,515**	850	3.0	27,545	96.6	60	0.2	60	0.2	880	3.1
2006	**30,190**	1,120	3.7	28,830	95.5	120	0.4	115	0.4	1,184	3.9
Northwest Territories											
1971	**34,810**	1,180	3.4	26,440	76.0	100	0.3	7,085	20.4	1,231	3.5
1981	**45,540**	1,070	2.4	38,015	83.5	160	0.3	6,290	13.8	1,151	2.5
1991	**57,430**	1,350	2.3	51,060	88.9	90	0.2	4,935	8.6	1,392	2.4
1996	**64,120**	1,315	2.1	58,565	91.3	120	0.2	4,120	6.4	1,375	2.1
1996	**39,455**	905	2.3	37,955	96.2	60	0.2	515	1.3	935	2.4
2001	**37,105**	875	2.4	35,770	96.4	80	0.2	380	1.0	915	2.5
2006	**41,060**	955	2.3	39,675	96.6	110	0.3	320	0.8	1,007	2.5
Nunavut											
1996	**24,665**	390	1.6	20,590	83.5	55	0.2	3,600	14.6	418	1.7
2001	**26,670**	385	1.4	22,745	85.3	60	0.2	3,480	13.0	412	1.5
2006	**29,325**	385	1.3	26,575	90.6	80	0.3	2,295	7.8	423	1.4
Territories											
1971	**53,195**	1,640	3.1	44,315	83.3	120	0.2	7,120	13.4	1,699	3.2
1981	**68,610**	1,515	2.2	60,530	88.2	235	0.3	6,330	9.2	1,633	2.4
1991	**85,090**	2,180	2.6	77,825	91.5	125	0.1	4,960	5.8	2,241	2.6
1996	**94,720**	2,375	2.5	88,000	92.9	185	0.2	4,160	4.4	2,468	2.6
2001	**92,290**	2,110	2.3	86,055	93.2	205	0.2	3,925	4.2	2,212	2.4
2006	**100,575**	2,460	2.4	95,075	94.5	310	0.3	2,735	2.7	2,614	2.6

1. Total of first official language spoken French and half of first official language spoken English and French.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 to 2006.

Chart 2.2.1 shows that in Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, the French-mother-tongue population size was slightly smaller than the French first official language spoken population in the 2006 Census, but not in the previous three ten-year censuses. Generally, when the French-mother-tongue population is equal to the French first official language spoken population, this means that the linguistic integration of persons with mother tongues other than English or French is not operating to the advantage of the minority language. When the French-mother-tongue population is larger than the French first official language spoken population, which means that in addition to excluding persons with mother tongues other than French or English, it includes some persons with French as their mother tongue who know English but no longer know French well enough to conduct a conversation. For this reason, they are included in the English first official language spoken group.

Chart 2.2
Number of persons with French as mother tongue and as first official language spoken, the territories as a whole, 1951 to 2006



Note: Since the question on language used most often at home was asked for the first time on the 1971 Census, we cannot derive the first official language spoken variable before 1971.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2006.

2.3 Geographic distribution of the population with French as first official language spoken

Nearly half of the Francophones in the territories reside in Yukon, while 39% live in the Northwest Territories and 16% in Nunavut. The Francophone proportion of the population is 2.6% in the territories as a whole; it ranges from 3.9% in Yukon to 1.4 % in Nunavut. The majority of Francophones are concentrated in the capital of each of the three territories. Thus, 74% of the Francophones in the Northwest Territories live in Yellowknife, 70% of those in Yukon reside in Whitehorse and 68% of those in Nunavut live in Iqaluit.

Table 2.3
Number and distribution of Francophones within the territories and proportion of Francophones within the territory of residence, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and the territories as a whole, 2006

Region	Francophones	Distribution of Francophones within the territories	Proportion of Francophones within each territory
	number	percentage	
Yukon	1,185	45.3	3.9
Northwest Territories	1,010	38.5	2.5
Nunavut	425	16.2	1.4
Territories	**2,615**	**100.0**	**2.6**

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

2.4 Relative proportion within municipalities of residence and geographic concentration index

In this series of statistical portraits of official language minorities in Canada, we will not confine ourselves to presenting information on provinces or territories of residence. Because Francophones are not distributed evenly among the various geographic entities and because the proportion that they represent varies from one census division (CD) or census subdivision (CSD) to another within the regions, it is quite useful for the purposes of these studies to present statistics that take account of their relative share within their municipality of residence. In other words, the proportion that Francophones represent within their municipality may have a greater influence on their linguistic perceptions and practices than does their proportion within a larger region.

However, when we examined the distribution of Francophones in Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut according to the relative weight of their language group within their municipality of residence, we found that all Francophones were living in a municipality where they accounted for less than 10% of the population.

Tables A-1, A-2 and A-3 in Appendix A for 2006, present the relative weight of the Francophone population within each of the regions and census divisions and within selected subdivisions included in them.

However, the municipalities vary in size, and in the case of urban agglomerations, for example, this information does not reveal whether Francophones are spread throughout the municipality or are concentrated in certain areas. It may therefore be useful to distinguish municipalities where Francophones are concentrated in a specific part of the geographic area from those where they do not exhibit any particular concentration. For this purpose, the distribution of Francophones throughout the geographic area is presented here using a concentration index.[9] Table 2.4 shows that while all Francophones in Yukon and Nunavut are weakly concentrated within their municipality, this is not the case in the Northwest Territories. There, nearly three Francophones in four are averagely concentrated within their municipality of residence. It mainly consists of Francophones residing in Yellowknife. On the other hand, no Francophone population is strongly concentrated within its municipality of residence, whether in Yukon, the Northwest Territories or Nunavut.

9. See Appendix D for a description of the concentration index and the concept of dissemination area.

Table 2.4
Distribution of Francophones within the region of residence according to the concentration index within their municipality of residence, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and the territories as a whole, 2006

Region	Concentration within the municipality			
	Weak	Average	Strong	Total
	percentage			
Yukon	100.0	0.0	0.0	**100.0**
Northwest Territories	26.8	73.2	0.0	**100.0**
Nunavut	100.0	0.0	0.0	**100.0**
Territories	**71.9**	**28.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**

Note: The term Francophone refers to the total of first official language spoken French and half of first official language spoken French and English.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Section 3 Factors influencing the evolution of the population with French as a mother tongue

How the language groups in a given province or region evolve depends on the combined effect of different factors: on the one hand, the determinants of natural increase—fertility and mortality—and on the other hand, internal and international migration. In Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, the latter two factors are of particular interest. An additional factor is intergenerational linguistic continuity, that is, the mother-to-child transmission of the mother tongue.[10] Yet another factor will also be described in this section, namely intragenerational linguistic continuity or its obverse, language substitution or transfer. The latter, while it does not directly influence how a language group evolves in the short term, can nevertheless have a major long-term influence, in that the language predominantly used in the home is generally the one transmitted to the children.

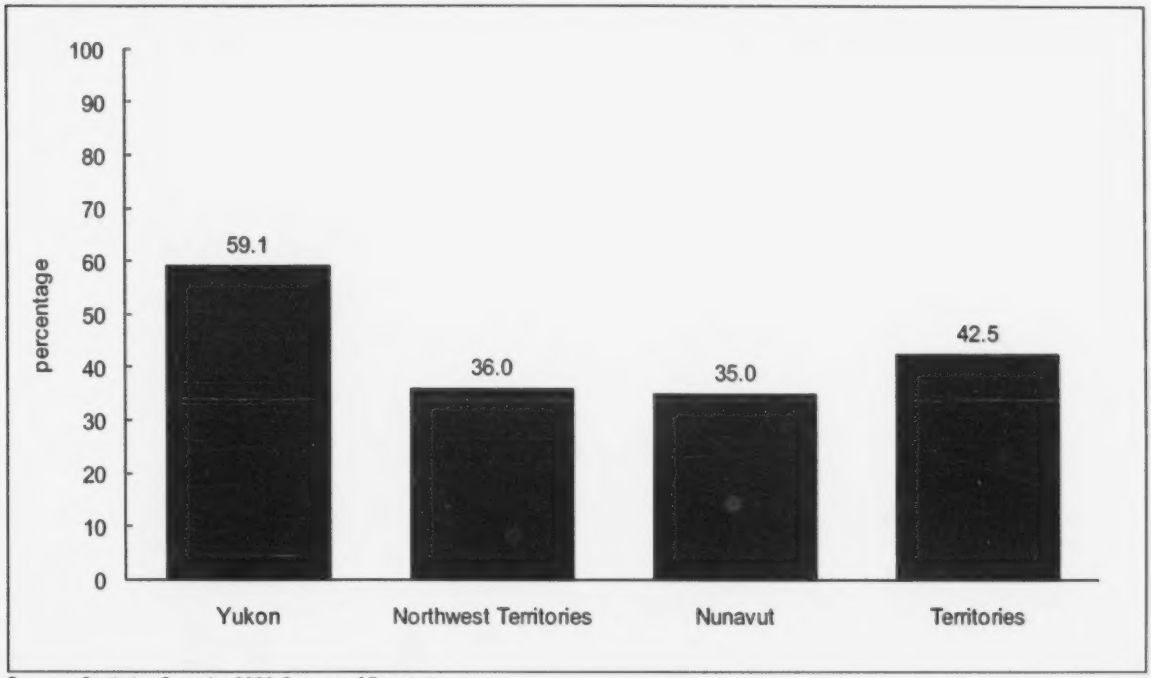
In this section, much of the information provided will focus on the French-mother-tongue group in Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. However, in some cases, in particular the case of interprovincial migration and international immigration, the analysis will also cover the population with French as the first official language spoken.

3.1 Transmission of mother tongue and the effect of exogamy

The tendency to pass on a language to one's children varies according to a number of factors; one of the most important of these is the geographic concentration of the population comprising a given language group. This factor also influences the propensity to form an exogamous couple, that is, a couple in which the partners do not have the same mother tongue. Also, the weaker the geographic concentration or relative weight of a language group in a given community, the lower the propensity of parents to transmit the minority language. As Chart 3.1.1 shows, among children under 18 years of age living in a family headed by a couple with at least one French-mother-tongue parent the proportion of those to whom French is passed on as a mother tongue varies considerably from one territory to another. While in Yukon, nearly 60% of such children inherit French as a mother tongue, the corresponding proportion is in the range of 35% in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories.[11]

10. Of course, a language is also transmitted from fathers to their children, but it is usually the mother's language that predominates.
11. Note that in the territories as a whole, the number of children living in a family in which at least one spouse is French-speaking is slightly more than 800. Consequently, because of the small numbers from which they are drawn, the percentages given throughout section 3.1 referring to this sub-group of the population may be subject to variations.

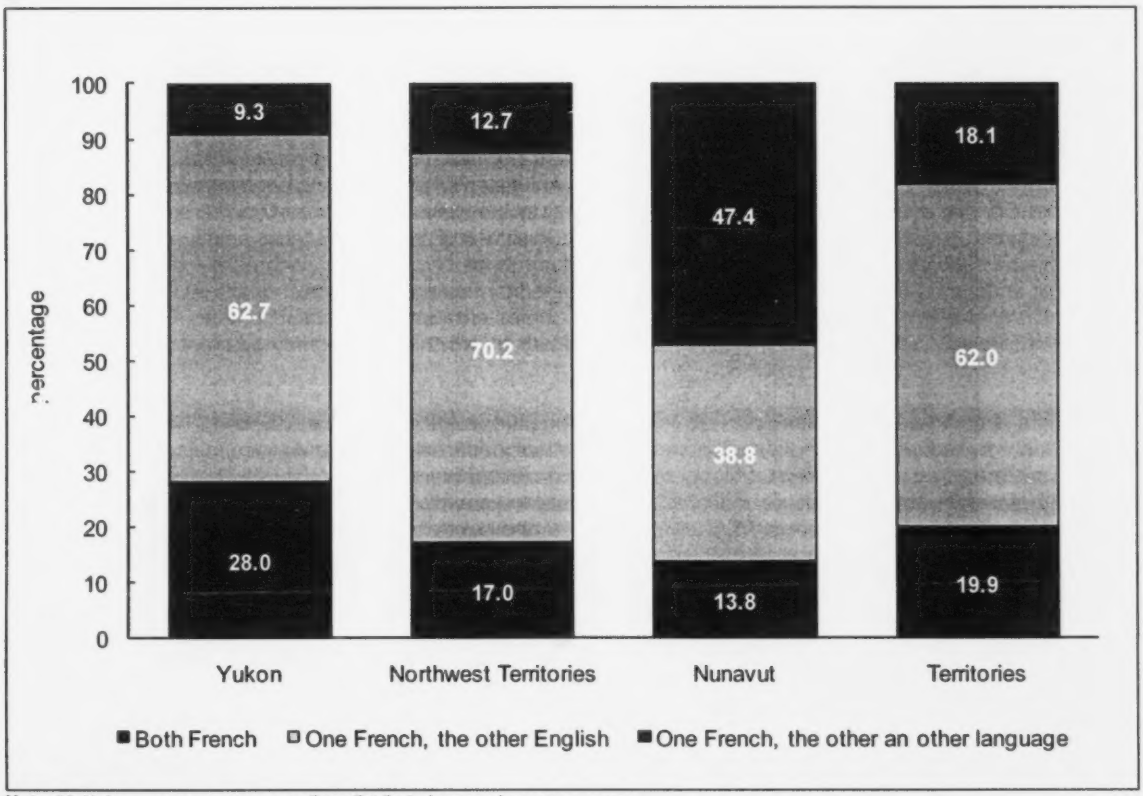
Chart 3.1.1
Proportion of children under 18 years of age with French as mother tongue among families where at least one of the parents has French as mother tongue, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and the territories as a whole, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

The proportion of Francophones within a given region, or indeed their level of geographic concentration, leads to different propensities to form linguistically mixed or exogamous couples. In 2006, the proportion of children living in an English-French exogamous family in the territories accounted for 62% of children living in a family with at least one French-mother-tongue parent and with children under 18 years of age (See Chart 3.1.2).

Chart 3.1.2
Percentage of children under 18 years of age living in a family where at least one parent is of French-mother tongue, by mother tongue of parents, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and the territories as a whole, 2006

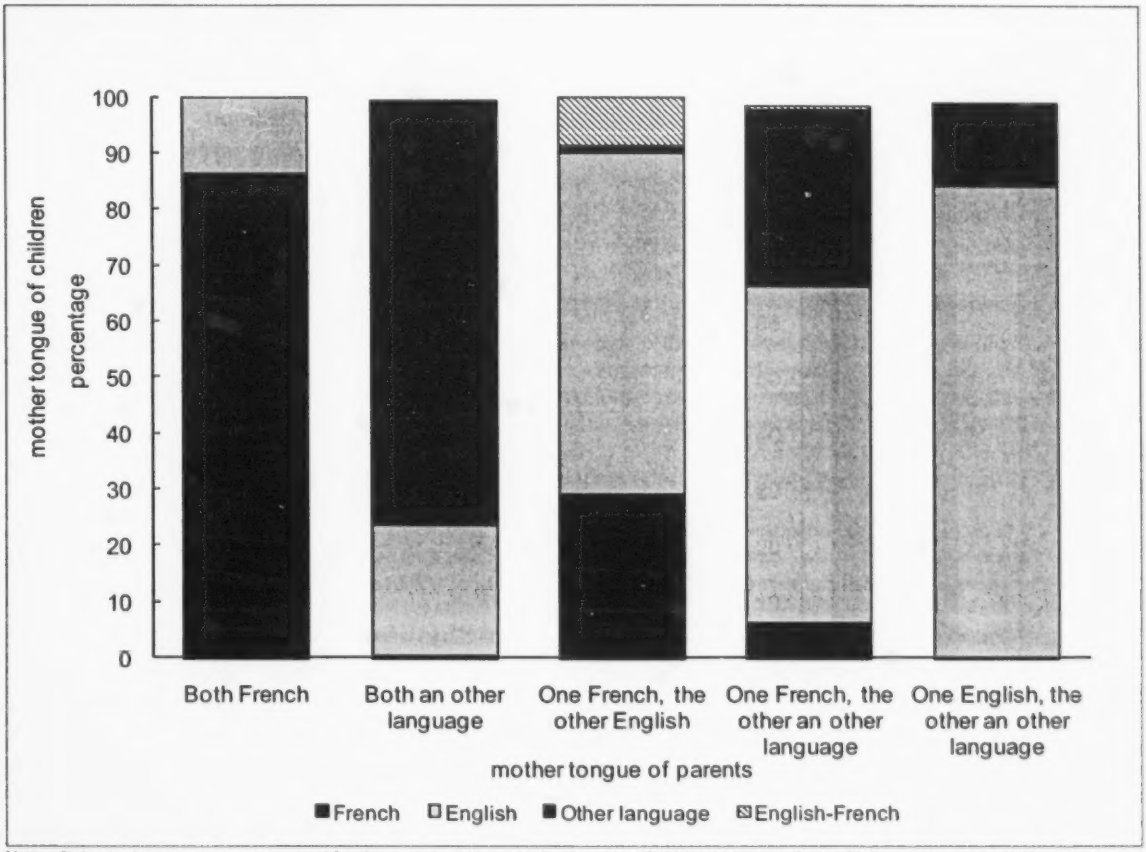


Note: Multiples responses were equally redistributed among language groups.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Among children under 18 years of age living in a family in which at least one spouse has French as a mother tongue, the proportion living in an exogamous family also varies depending on the territory of residence (see Chart 3.1.2). The propensity for children to live in a family with both parents having French as their mother tongue is greatest in Yukon (28%), whereas in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, the corresponding proportions are 17% and 14% respectively. In the territories, eight children in ten with at least one French-mother-tongue parent live in an exogamous family. Generally in such families, the other parent has English as the mother tongue, except in Nunavut where nearly five children in ten with a French-mother-tongue parent also have a parent with a mother tongue other than French or English.

In 2006, nearly 30% of children under 18 years of age with English-French exogamous parents had French as their mother tongue and nearly 9% reported having both French and English (see Chart 3.1.3). In households headed by French-"other"-language exogamous couples, less than 7% of children had French as their mother tongue. Where both parents were French-speaking, much larger proportions of children were transmitted French as a mother tongue, at more than 85%.

Chart 3.1.3
Mother tongue of children under 18 years of age by mother tongue of parents, the territories as a whole, 2006



Note: Only single responses were used for the parents, where as in the case of children, among the multiple responses, only the English-French category was taken into account.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 1971 and 2006 Censuses of Population.

In general, women are proportionally more likely to pass on their mother tongue than men. In 2006, 54% of French-mother-tongue mothers whose spouse had English as a mother tongue transmitted French to their children, compared to only 18% of French-mother-tongue fathers living with a spouse whose mother tongue was English.

The transmission of French to children living in French-English exogamous families goes hand in hand with an increase in the French-English bilingualism of non-Francophone spouses. Table 3.1 shows the proportion, in French-English exogamous families, of non-Francophone spouses who can conduct a conversation in both French and English. This table shows that in 2006, the proportion of non-Francophone male partners who could conduct a conversation in French and English was substantially larger than the proportion of non-Francophone female partners who could do so, at 25% compared to 18%.

It is also worth noting that in 2006, 14% of French-mother-tongue women living with an English-speaking male partner spoke French most often at home, compared to 7% of French-mother-tongue males living with an English-speaking female partner.

Table 3.1
Proportion of partners with a mother tongue other than French who can conduct a conversation in both English and French by type of couple, the territories as a whole, 2006

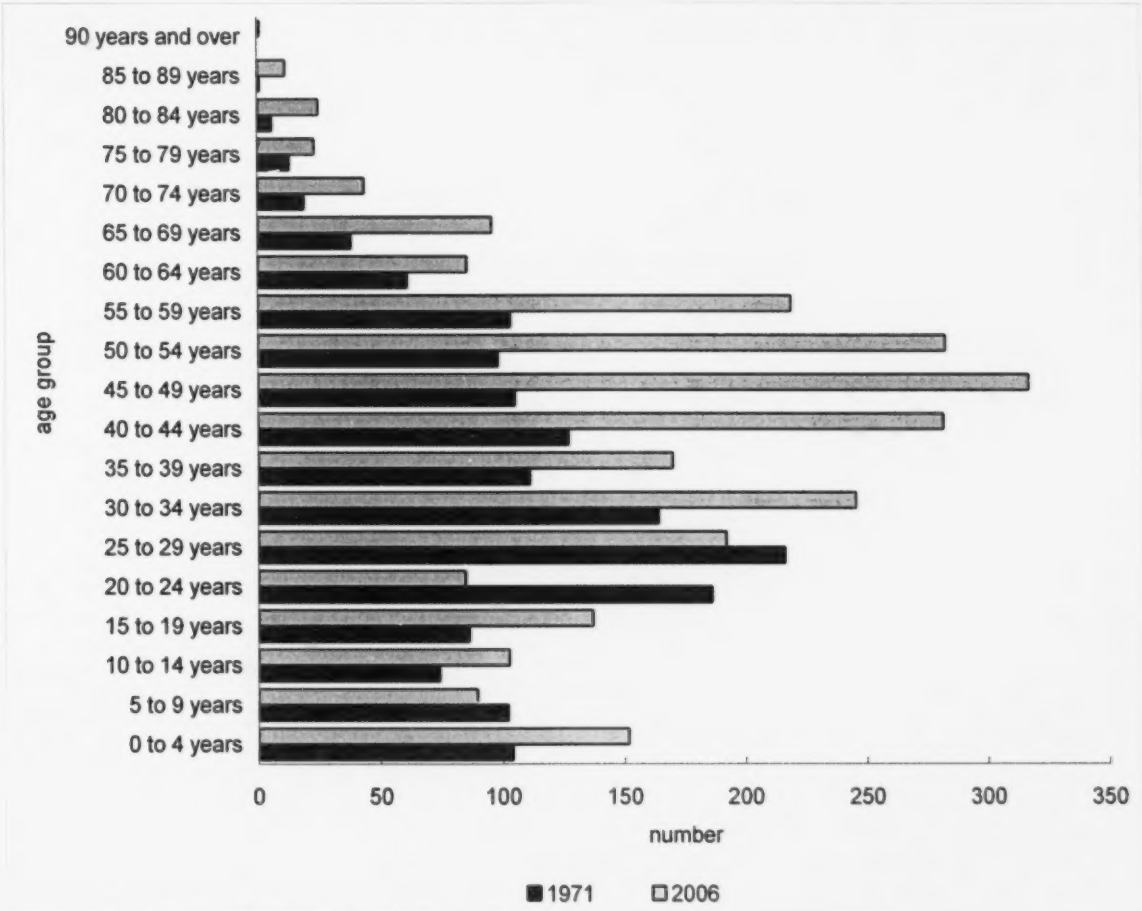
Type of couple	percentage
English or other language male partner and French female partner	24.7
French male partner and English or other language female partner	18.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

3.2 Age structure

How a population evolves demographically mostly depends on whether it maintains its numbers, which is mainly done through births, international immigration and interprovincial migration. Chart 3.2.1 shows how the age structure of the French-mother-tongue population in Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut has changed over time. Since 1971, the French-mother-tongue population in the territories has grown by nearly 1,000, going from 1,610 to 2,555 persons in 2006. The increase was greatest among persons aged 30 to 59. For the most part, it reflects the substantial interprovincial mobility of persons in these age groups.

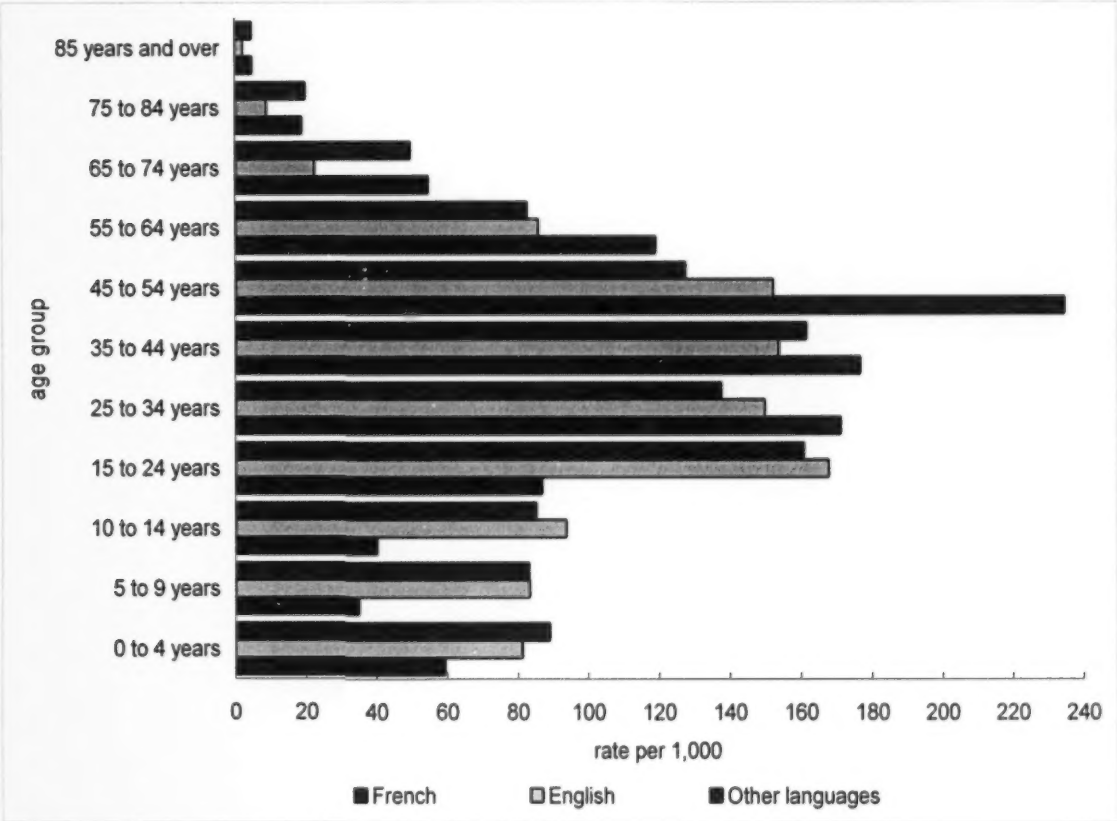
Chart 3.2.1
Age structure of the French mother tongue population, the territories as a whole, 1971 and 2006



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

Chart 3.2.2 shows the age structure of the main mother-tongue groups in Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut in 2006. As may be seen, the relative share of the cohorts aged 25 to 74 in the French-mother-tongue group is greater than in the other two groups. This mainly reflects a greater propensity of the Francophone group to migrate from a province to the territories, and vice-versa, as will be seen further on (see Section 3.6.3).

Chart 3.2.2
Age structure of French, English and Other mother tongue populations, the territories as a whole, 2006 (rate per 1,000)



Note: Multiples responses were equally redistributed among the groups.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

3.3 Language transfers or intragenerational linguistic mobility

Language transfers, also called language shifts, refer to the phenomenon where the main language used at home differs from the individual's mother tongue. This language mobility phenomenon has no direct bearing on the evolution of language groups defined according to mother tongue. However, since the language that dominates in the home is generally the one that is passed on to the children, it influences the long-term future of language groups. Also, when the criterion used to define language groups is the first official language spoken, the language spoken most often at home has a direct influence on the size of the Francophone group. For example, according to this criterion, persons who have knowledge of both official languages and who have both French and English or an "other" language as a mother tongue are part of the English-speaking group if they speak English most often at home. By the same token, persons with an "other" mother tongue who know both official languages and who speak French most often at home are part of the group with French as the first official language spoken.

Through successive censuses, there has been a very slight fluctuation in language transfer for persons with French as a mother tongue in the territories. Thus, in 1971, nearly 60% of Francophones in the territories reported speaking another language, usually English, most often at home. Among persons with a mother tongue other than French or English, the corresponding proportion was 27%. Thirty-five years later, 55% of French-mother-tongue persons reported speaking a language other than French most often at home. Among persons with a mother tongue other than French or English, the proportion of language transfers rose to nearly 40%.

Table 3.3.1
Rate of language transfer by mother tongue, the territories as a whole, 1971 to 2006

Year	Mother tongue		
	French	English	Other languages
	percentage		
1971	59.3	0.9	27.2
1981	54.9	0.6	23.0
1991	54.4	0.4	26.0
2001	58.4	0.8	33.5
2006	55.0	0.8	37.2

Note: With the exception of 1971, only single responses were used for mother tongue, whereas all responses were considered for the main language used at home.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 1971 to 2006 Censuses of Population.

A linguistic continuity index can also be used as a corollary of the language transfer rate. This index is the ratio of the number of persons with a given home language to the number of persons with the corresponding mother tongue. When the index is greater than 1, this means that the group comes out ahead in exchanges with other language groups, while an index lower than 1 indicates an unfavourable situation for the group in question.

According to the statistics presented in Table 3.3.2 , the English-mother-tongue group in the territories had a linguistic continuity index of 1.20 in 2006, while that of the Francophone group was 0.49, showing that a sizable number of Francophones report speaking a language other than French, usually English, most often at home.

Table 3.3.2
Population by mother tongue, language spoken most often at home and linguistic continuity index, the territories as a whole, 2006

Linguistic characteristics	Language		
	French	English	Other languages
	number		
Language spoken most often at home	1,259	78,664	20,651
Mother tongue	2,556	65,409	32,610
Linguistic continuity index	0.49	1.20	0.63

Note: After equal redistribution of multiple responses.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Because individuals' main home language may differ from their mother tongue, the concept of language transfer has often been seen as a phenomenon indicating abandonment of one's mother tongue. But since 2001, the Canadian census has included a question on languages, other than the main language, that are spoken on a regular basis at home. Although it may be difficult to judge how respondents interpret this new question, qualitative tests conducted on respondents as well as survey results Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) have shown that respondents usually consider it to refer to daily use of that language.

Based on the census results for this question, a distinction can be made between partial and complete language transfer. As a corollary to this distinction, there is a need to qualify the concept of linguistic continuity, insofar as using one's mother tongue on a regular basis at home cannot be interpreted as linguistic discontinuity.

In 2006, nearly 1,200 inhabitants of Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut spoke French as the only main language at home, while almost 150 reported speaking that language most often in combination with English or another language (See Table 3.3.3). Thus, nearly 1.3% of the population of the territories reported having French as the main language spoken at home. Data from the 2006 Census show that a similar number of persons, namely 1,355, reported speaking French on a regular basis at home, although not as their main home language (See Table 3.3.4). In short, French was spoken either most often or on a regular basis by nearly 3% of the population.

Table 3.3.3
Population by mother tongue, language spoken most often at home and other languages spoken regularly at home, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 2006

Type of answer	Mother tongue		Language spoken most often at home		Other language(s) spoken regularly at home	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Yukon						
Single responses	**29,940**	**99.2**	**30,010**	**99.4**	**1,985**	**6.6**
French	1,105	3.7	540	1.8	635	2.1
English	25,655	85.0	28,535	94.5	535	1.8
Other	3,185	10.5	935	3.1	820	2.7
Multiple responses	**255**	**0.8**	180	0.6	**25**	**0.1**
French and English	115	0.4	70	0.2	0	0.0
English and Other	130	0.4	115	0.4	0	0.0
French and Other	10	0.0	10	0.0	25	0.1
English, French and Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	**30,190**	**100.0**	**30,190**	**100.0**	...	...
Northwest Territories						
Single responses	**40,680**	**99.1**	**40,810**	**99.4**	**5,320**	**13.0**
French	970	2.4	440	1.1	465	1.1
English	31,545	76.8	36,795	89.6	2,035	5.0
Other	8,160	19.9	3,570	8.7	2,820	6.9
Multiple responses	**380**	**0.9**	245	0.6	**50**	**0.1**
French and English	45	0.1	30	0.1	15	0.0
English and Other	315	0.8	215	0.5	10	0.0
French and Other	10	0.0	0	0.0	35	0.1
English, French and Other	0	0.0	10	0.0	0	0.0
Total	**41,055**	**100.0**	**41,055**	**100.0**	...	...
Nunavut						
Single responses	**29,020**	**99.0**	**28,970**	**98.8**	**13,630**	**46.5**
French	370	1.3	205	0.7	160	0.5
English	7,765	26.5	12,955	44.2	8,145	27.8
Other	20,890	71.2	15,810	53.9	5,330	18.2
Multiple responses	**300**	**1.0**	355	1.2	**40**	**0.1**
French and English	20	0.1	15	0.1	0	0.0
English and Other	260	0.9	315	1.1	10	0.0
French and Other	20	0.1	25	0.1	25	0.1
English, French and Other	10	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	**29,325**	**100.0**	**29,325**	**100.0**	...	...

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

An examination of the data in tables 3.3.3 and 3.3.4 pertaining to the three Canadian territories reveals that French is used slightly more in Yukon, both as a mother tongue and as the first official language spoken or a language spoken at home. Whereas more than 4% of the population of Yukon in 2006 reported having French as first official language or speaking French at home, the proportions were approximately 2.5% in the Northwest Territories and slightly more than 1% in Nunavut.

Table 3.3.4
Number and proportion of persons with French as mother tongue, first official language spoken, language spoken most often at home and language spoken regularly at home, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and the territories as a whole, 2006

French language[1]	number	%
Yukon		
Mother tongue	1,225	4.1
First official language spoken	1,245	4.1
Language spoken at least regularly at home	1,267	4.2
Language spoken most often at home	612	2.0
Language spoken regularly at home	655	2.2
Northwest Territories		
Mother tongue	1,031	2.5
First official language spoken	1,060	2.6
Language spoken at least regularly at home	993	2.4
Language spoken most often at home	480	1.2
Language spoken regularly at home	513	1.3
Nunavut		
Mother tongue	412	1.4
First official language spoken	460	1.6
Language spoken at least regularly at home	430	1.5
Language spoken most often at home	243	0.8
Language spoken regularly at home	187	0.6
Territories		
Mother tongue	2,669	2.7
First official language spoken	2,765	2.7
Language spoken at least regularly at home	2,690	2.7
Language spoken most often at home	1,335	1.3
Language spoken regularly at home	1,355	1.3

1. Single and multiple responses combined.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Information on the regular use of French as a secondary language in the home serves to distinguish complete language transfers from partial language transfers. Thus, based on single responses to the question on the first language learned and still understood at the time of the 2006 Census (usually called the mother tongue), table 3.3.5 shows that for the territories as a whole, 33% of persons with French as their mother tongue do not use French at least regularly at home (complete transfer), while 22% speak it on a regular basis (partial transfer). Of course, these percentages vary depending on the territory of residence. However, it should be kept in mind that these variations are due in part to small numbers. The fact remains that in the territories; approximately one Francophone in two does not use French most often as the home language. It is in Yukon that Francophones use their mother tongue at home the most.

Table 3.3.5
Rate of complete and partial language transfers of Francophones, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and the territories as a whole, 2006

Region	Language transfers		
	Complete	Partial	Total
	percentage		
Yukon	28.3	26.8	**55.1**
Northwest Territories	37.6	19.4	**57.0**
Nunavut	34.5	14.7	**49.2**
Territories	**33.0**	**22.0**	**55.0**

Note: The term Francophone refers to the mother tongue.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

We also know that language transfer rates vary by age group (See Table 3.3.6). Francophones under 15 years of age have a greater tendency to speak French most often at home than those in other age groups. The fact is that the linguistic paths of Francophones in the territories who live in a minority situation are influenced by their life paths (type of educational institution attended, main language of friends, work environment, spouse's language group, etc.). The 2006 statistics show that in the territories, the older Francophones are, the more likely they are to have made a language transfer. However, starting at age 25, partial language transfers show little variation in that French is the language spoken at home on a regular basis[12] by more than two out of ten Francophones aged 25 or over.

12. Other than the language spoken most often.

Table 3.3.6
Rate of complete and partial language transfers of Francophones by age group, the territories as a whole, 2006

Age group	Language transfers		
	Complete	Partial	Total
	percentage		
0 to 14 years	6.3	15.1	**21.4**
15 to 24 years	21.4	25.0	**46.4**
25 to 34 years	26.1	23.7	**49.8**
35 to 54 years	38.3	21.8	**60.1**
55 to 64 years	45.8	23.7	**69.5**
65 years and over	54.1	24.5	**78.5**
Total	**33.0**	**22.0**	**55.0**

Note: The term Francophone refers to the mother tongue.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

3.4 Use of French in the public sphere

Statistics from the Census of Population shed light on the use of languages both in the private sphere (at home) and in the workplace, as we will see in the section dealing with the labour force. But what do we know about the use of languages—French in particular—in areas of interaction other than in the home?

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities includes a number of questions on the use of languages in various domains in the public sphere such as stores, health care institutions (which will be examined in detail in the next section), volunteer activities, social support, community or sports activities, etc. Some questions in the survey also deal with domains on the borderline between the private and public spheres, such as the language spoken with friends outside the home and the language in which various media are "consumed." Just like in other domains, media consumption in French depends not only on individual choices but also on the degree to which the various media are accessible in this language, although the Internet has significantly improved things to this regard.

The use of French outside the home varies from one domain to another in the public sphere, but regardless of the domain examined, English is the main language used. The use of English is greatest in institutions and businesses (where 86% of Francophones use only or mainly English), and in consumption of the different cultural media (radio, television, newspapers, books, Internet), where the corresponding proportion is 74%. English also predominates in interactions with friends (66%), in the immediate network (68%) and at work (58%) (See Table B in Appendix B).

3.5 Knowledge of French

When persons for whom French is not the mother tongue are able to conduct a conversation in that language, this can give those for whom it is the main language (definition) more opportunities to use it.

While less than 3% of the population of Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut reports French as a mother tongue, the proportion of the overall population of the territories reporting that they are able to conduct a conversation in French is roughly 8%. In 2006, while 90% of French-mother-tongue persons reported a knowledge of both official languages, the corresponding proportion was only 8% for English-mother-tongue persons and 3% for persons with a mother tongue other than French or English. Among the latter group, 8% reported that they could not conduct a conversation in either French or English.

The knowledge of French is proportionally greater in Yukon (12%) and the Northwest Territories (9%) than in Nunavut (4%), while the latter territory has the largest proportion of the population that knows neither French nor English (8%, compared to less than 1% in Yukon and the Northwest Territories).

Table 3.5.1
Knowledge of official languages by mother tongue, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and the territories as a whole, 2006

Mother tongue	Knowledge of official languages				
	English	French	French and English	Neither English nor French	Total
	percentage				
Yukon					
English	91.8	0.0	8.1	0.0	**100.0**
French	4.6	7.4	88.1	0.0	**100.0**
Other	85.9	0.5	9.9	3.7	**100.0**
Total	**87.8**	**0.3**	**11.4**	**0.4**	**100.0**
Northwest Territories					
English	92.2	0.0	7.7	0.0	**100.0**
French	6.5	4.3	89.3	0.0	**100.0**
Other	92.3	0.1	3.8	3.9	**100.0**
Total	**90.1**	**0.1**	**8.9**	**0.8**	**100.0**
Nunavut					
English	92.1	0.0	7.9	0.0	**100.0**
French	6.4	1.5	91.5	0.5	**100.0**
Other	88.1	0.1	0.9	10.9	**100.0**
Total	**88.1**	**0.1**	**4.0**	**7.9**	**100.0**
Territories					
English	92.1	0.0	7.9	0.0	**100.0**
French	5.6	5.3	89.1	0.1	**100.0**
Other	88.9	0.1	2.5	8.4	**100.0**
Total	**88.8**	**0.2**	**8.2**	**2.8**	**100.0**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

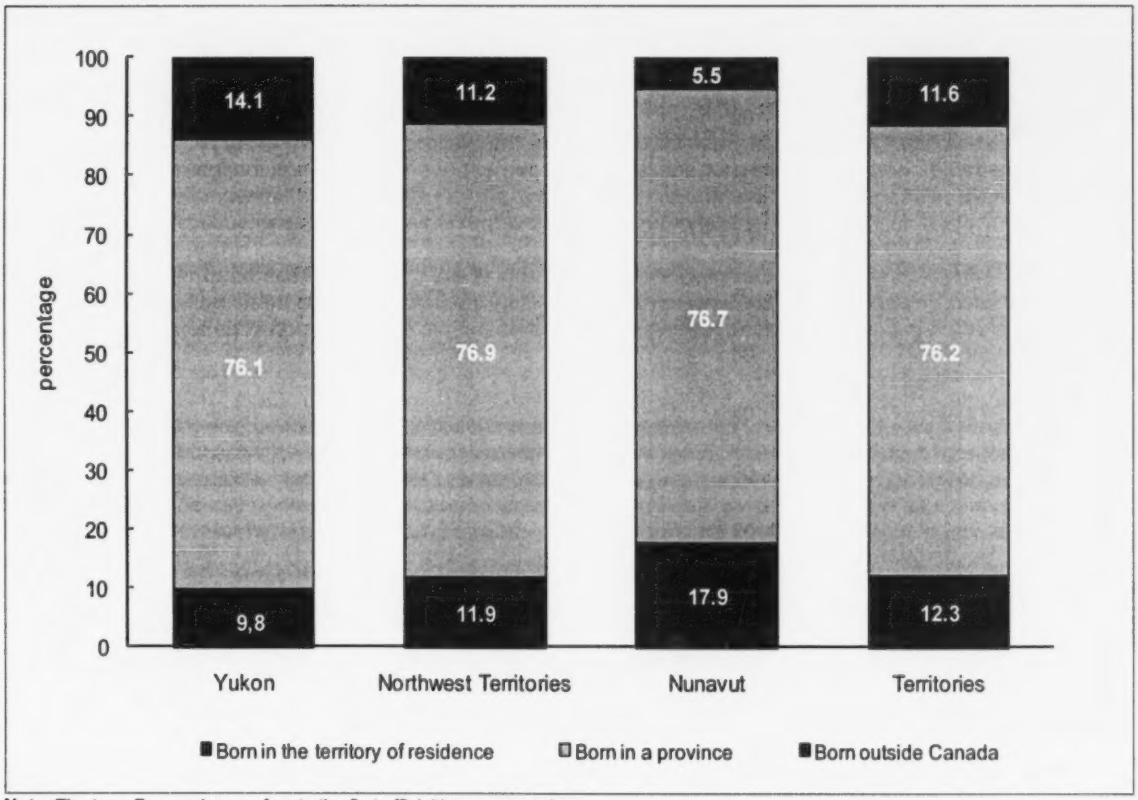
3.6 Migration (interprovincial and international migratory movements)

The mobility of Francophones within Canada and, to a lesser extent, the contribution of international immigration are factors that influence the evolution of the French-speaking population of Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

3.6.1 Place of birth

Chart 3.6.1 shows the place of birth of Francophones in the territories. In 2006, approximately three-quarters of them were born in a Canadian province. This proportion varies little from one territory to the other. However, a much smaller proportion of Francophones were born in the territories, namely 12%. This proportion varied from 10% to 18% depending on the territory of residence. As for persons born abroad, they accounted for 12% of the French-speaking population of the territories, with the proportion ranging from 6% to 14% depending on the territory of residence.

Chart 3.6.1
Place of birth of Francophones, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and the territories as a whole, 2006



Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

3.6.2 International immigration

The territories receive very few international immigrants. In 2006, more than 7,000 individuals born outside Canada were enumerated in the territories. Of these immigrants, a very small proportion—4.3%—reported French as a first official language spoken. Nevertheless, while the relative weight of the English-speaking immigrant population within the Anglophone population of the territories was nearly 7% in the last census, the relative weight of the French first official language spoken immigrant population within the Francophone population was 12%.

3.6.3 Interprovincial migration

Since 1981, the number of interprovincial migrants with French as their first official language spoken has varied very little and is generally between 700 and 900 persons. As a result, the relative net migration of this population in the territories has also changed very little and has been practically nil for 25 years.

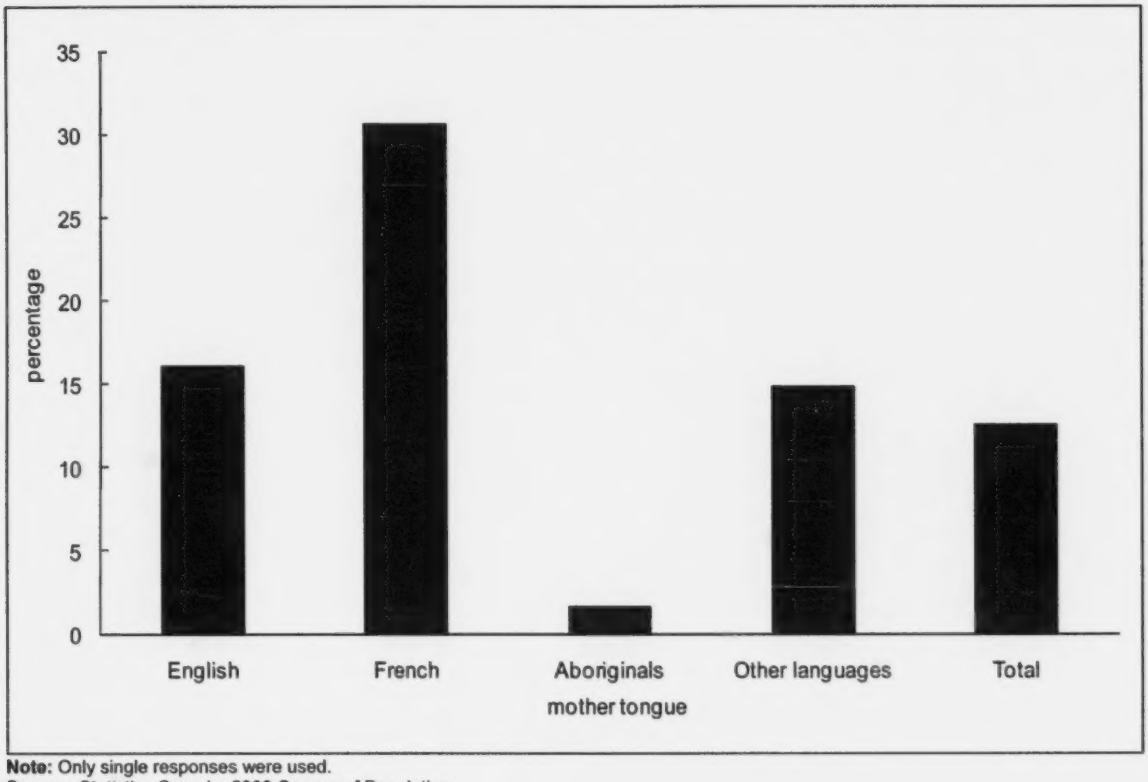
Table 3.6.3
Interprovincial migration of Francophones between the three territories and the provinces, 1981 to 1986, 1986 to 1991, 1991 to 1996, 1996 to 2001 and 2001 to 2006

Period	First official language spoken		
	Total	French	English
	number		
From the territories to the provinces			
1981 to 1986	17,043	783	16,219
1986 to 1991	16,908	761	16,092
1991 to 1996	14,398	654	13,708
1996 to 2001	18,244	809	17,390
2001 to 2006	13,824	945	12,842
From the provinces to the territories			
1981 to 1986	13,628	841	12,763
1986 to 1991	15,999	837	15,140
1991 to 1996	14,664	853	13,791
1996 to 2001	11,996	732	11,237
2001 to 2006	12,456	787	11,647
Net migration (arrivals minus departures)			
1981 to 1986	-3,415	58	-3,456
1986 to 1991	-909	76	-951
1991 to 1996	266	200	83
1996 to 2001	-6,248	-78	-6,153
2001 to 2006	-1,368	-158	-1,196

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Sources: Statistics Canada, 1981 to 2006 Censuses of Population.

Proportionally more Francophones than Anglophones or allophones migrated to the territories between 2001 and 2006. Indeed, as shown in Chart 3.6.3.1-a, of the individuals with French as their mother tongue who were living in the territories in 2006, 31% were living elsewhere in Canada—that is, in one of the Canadian provinces outside of the territories—in 2001. By comparison, 16% of those with English as their mother tongue, 2% of those with an Aboriginal mother tongue and 15% of those with an other mother tongue living in the territories had made such a migration between 2001 and 2006.

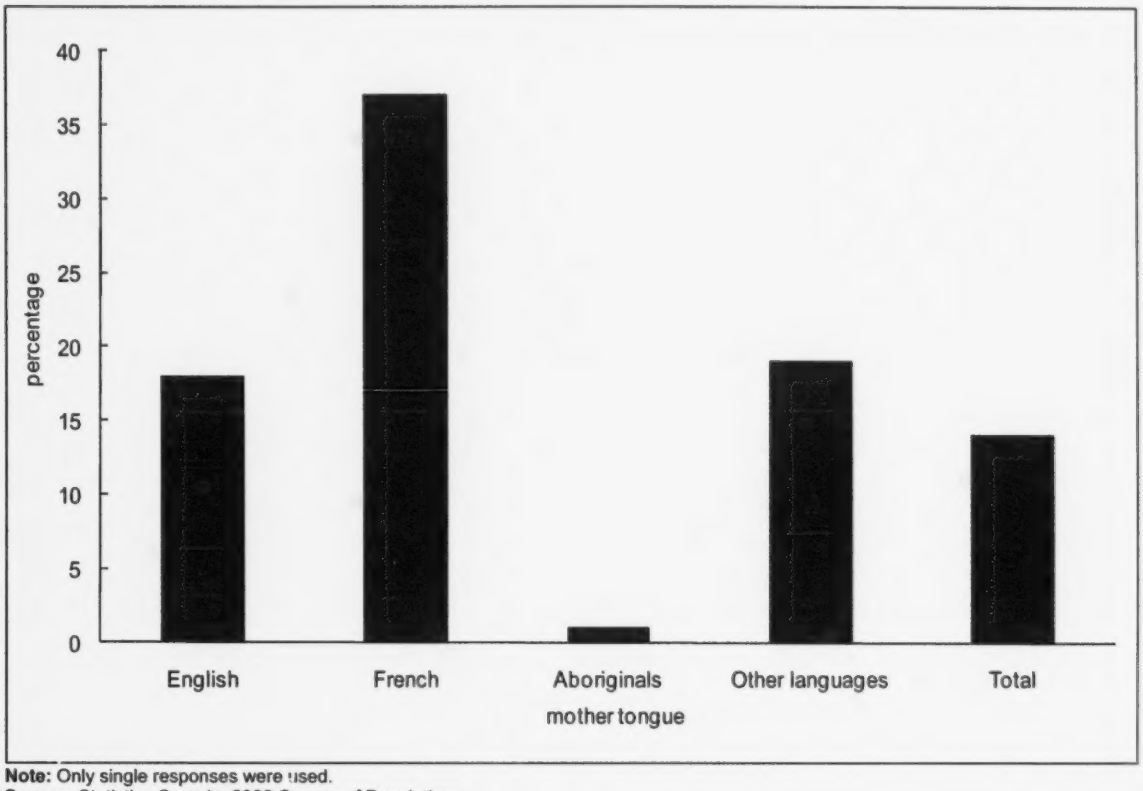
Chart 3.6.3.1-a
Proportion of people living in the territories in 2006 who lived elsewhere in Canada in 2001 by mother tongue, 5 years and over, 2006



Note: Only single responses were used.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Conversely, when examining the data pertaining to the population that resided in one of the territories in 2001 and that migrated to a Canadian province during the 2001 to 2006 period (see Chart 3.6.3.1-b), we note once more that Francophones are proportionately more numerous to have migrated. Thus, 37% of individuals with French as a mother tongue that resided in one or another of the territories in 2001 had migrated to a province in the course of that period, in comparison to 18% of Anglophones, 19% of those with an other mother tongue and 1% of individuals with an Aboriginal mother tongue.

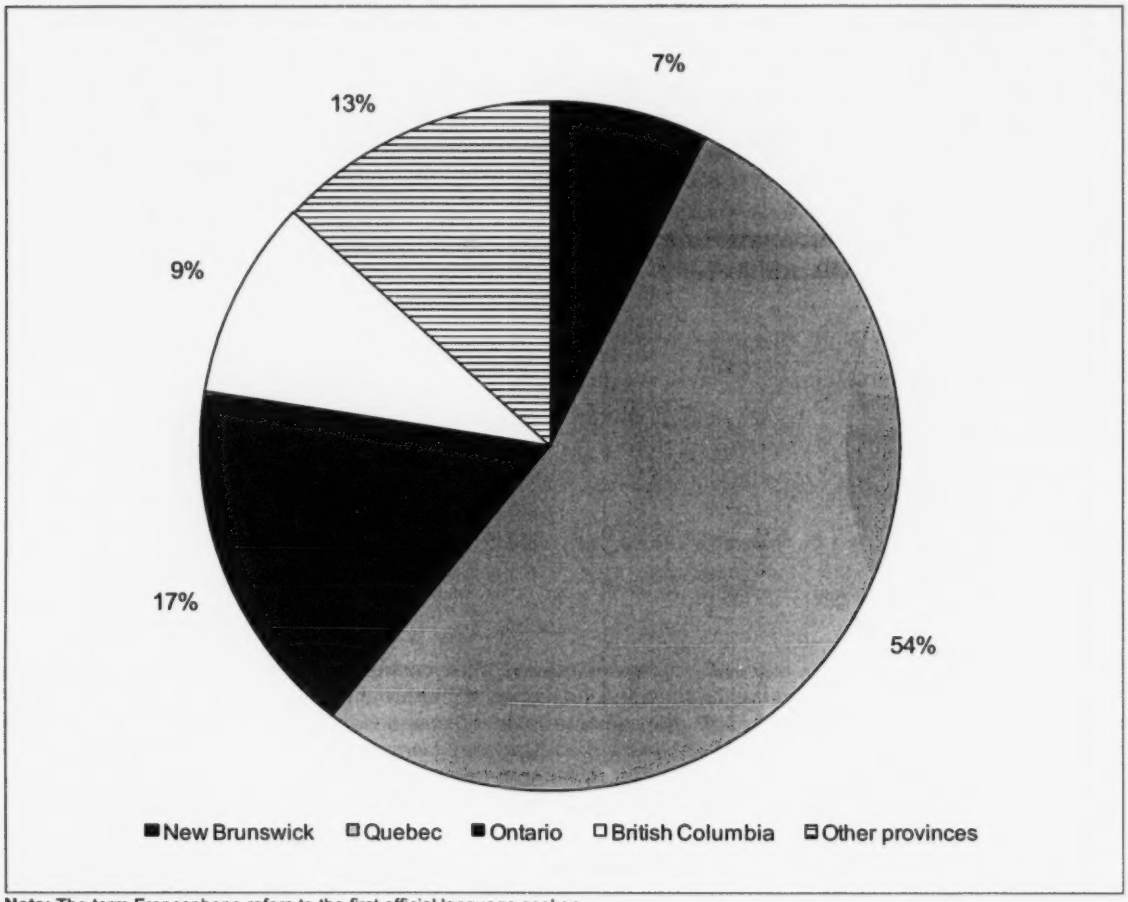
Chart 3.6.3.1-b
Proportion of persons who lived in the territories in 2001 and who lived elsewhere in Canada in 2006 by mother tongue, 5 years and over, 2006



Note: Only single responses were used.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

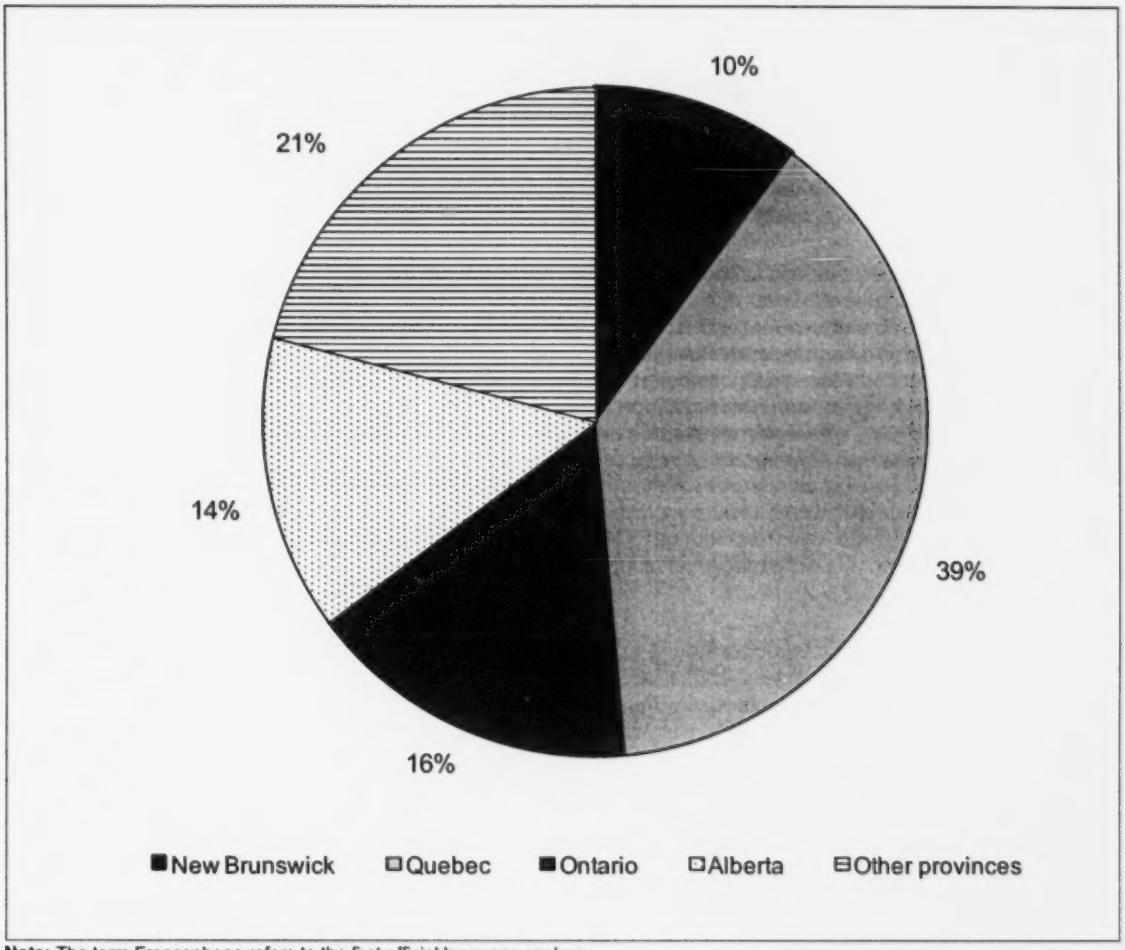
Charts 3.6.3.2 and 3.6.3.3 show the migratory movements between the territories and the provinces between 2001 and 2006. As may be seen, of the roughly 800 Francophones who came from provinces to settle in the territories, 54% were living in Quebec in 2001, compared to 17% in Ontario, 9% in British Columbia, 7% in New Brunswick and 13% in the other provinces. By the same token, of the 945 Francophones who were living in the territories in 2001 and who migrated to a province, nearly 40% settled in Quebec, 16% in Ontario, 14% in Alberta and 10% in New Brunswick.

Chart 3.6.3.2
Origin of Franchophones who lived in a province in 2001 and who moved to the territories between 2001 and 2006



Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Chart 3.6.3.3
Destination of Francophones who left the territories between 2001 and 2006



Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Section 4 A few key sectors for the vitality of official-language minority communities

The *Roadmap for Canada's Linguistic Duality 2008-2013* invests in key sectors, including the following five: health, justice, arts and culture, economic development and immigration. The last of these sectors was briefly discussed in a previous section and was dealt with in an analytical report released by Statistics Canada in April 2010.[13] This section will present statistics on the other four key sectors identified in the Roadmap. Also, the Roadmap includes financial support for education in the minority language. That sector was identified as being of great importance for the future of official-language minorities in Canada;[14] therefore, statistics will be provided on this subject.

Drawing on data from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) and the census, we will provide general information on the presence of French and the situation of Francophones in each of these sectors.

4.1 Health

A common language between patients and health care professionals is one of the key elements of access to health care services and the effectiveness of the services provided. Language barriers can mean that some members of minority Francophone communities are less well served by health care services. From this perspective, it is important to examine the situation of the Francophone communities in the territories with respect to various aspects of the access to health care services.

In the 2006 Census, 55 doctors working in the territories, or 32%, reported being able to conduct a conversation in French, while 6% reported using French at least regularly[15] in their work.[16] For nurses, the number was 125, and the corresponding proportions were 13% and 3% respectively.

The proportion of health care professionals who can conduct a conversation in French and, to a lesser extent, the proportion of those who use that language at least regularly, is much higher than the Francophones' relative share of the population in the territories. Nevertheless, the SVOLM results show that the majority of Francophones in the territories report using English when consulting the different health care professionals about whom information was collected in the survey, namely regular medical doctors, nurses, and professionals in other places where health care services are provided.[17] Table 4.1 shows the languages used with health care professionals. As the table shows, English is prevalent in interactions with them.

13. *Statistical portrait of the French-speaking immigrant population outside Quebec,1991 to 2006.* Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 89-641-X.
14. *Report on the Government of Canada's consultations on linguistic duality and official languages.*
15. In other words, most often or on a regular basis.
16. On this subject, see Table 2.1 in the report entitled "Health Care Professionals and Official-Language Minorities in Canada: 2001 and 2006", Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 91-550-X.
17. Because of the very small number of members of the official language minority who had contact with professionals on the telephone health line, conclusions regarding them cannot be drawn from the data obtained in the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities.

Table 4.1
Proportion of Francophones by language used with different health professionals, the territories as a whole, 2006

Region	Family doctor			Nurse			"Other" place or specialist		
	French	English and French	English	French	English and French	English	French	English and French	English
	percentage								
Territories	x	x	94	x	x	83	x	x	97

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Lack of knowledge of French by health care professionals, as perceived by the respondents, is the main reason cited by Francophones to explain why they are not served in that language during their visits/consultations. This reason thus greatly influences the main language used in interpersonal communications.

Overall, the results of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities and the census show that two factors that affect the extent to which each of the languages is used with health care professionals are: the availability of professionals with knowledge of French and the main language of those requesting services.

The presence of Francophone professionals as well as professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language is not only likely to increase the accessibility of health care services in that language, but it can also be conducive to a stronger presence and more widespread use of that language in this key sector of the public sphere.

4.2 Justice

An examination of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities results concerning the justice field also sheds light on the extent to which French is present in institutions that ensure its use in the public sphere. By measuring access to French-speaking professionals in this field and to those who are able to converse in French, it is possible to document a phenomenon perceived as being vitally important to the future of Francophone minority communities. With regards to this, the Canadian government, in the *Roadmap for Canada's Linguistic Duality 2008-2013*, undertook to ensure that Canadians will have better access to justice services in the minority official language.

In the territories, the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities results reveal that access to these services in French appears to be valued by a sizable proportion of Francophones, in that 42% believe that if they had to use the services of a lawyer, it would be "important or very important" for the lawyer to be able to speak French. Also, approximately 56% of French-speaking adults reported that they would feel at ease speaking French if they were dealing with the police.

It should be noted that interactions with the justice system and its representatives, including lawyers and the police, are not widespread in the population. Of the 2,020 Francophone adults in the territories, 41% reported having used the services of a lawyer, while just over one-third of Francophones, or 36%, had dealt with the police, either to obtain services or because of an offence.

Because the language barrier can hinder access to justice, the Canadian government has made it a priority to train professionals who can provide service in the minority official language. According to the 2006 Census, 25% of the lawyers or notaries in the territories were able to conduct a conversation in French, representing nearly one-third of those in Nunavut, namely 31%, and one-quarter of those in Yukon (23%) and the Northwest Territories (25%). As for police officers in the territories, 105, or 20%, reported that they were able to conduct a conversation in French.

In addition to these statistics on availability or the potential pool of justice system professionals who are able to use French when interacting with Francophones in the territories, the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities results show the knowledge of French by these professionals and their use of this language in their work. The analysis of these results reveals that Francophones' interactions both with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and with lawyers generally take place in English. Thus, at least four Francophones in five, or 82%, used only or mainly English in their interactions with the RCMP, while for those using the services of a lawyer, the corresponding proportion was 66% (data not shown).

4.3 Education

4.3.1 Children

Access to French-language schools and management of the educational systems of the Francophone minority have long been burning issues for Francophones outside Quebec. In many provinces excluding Quebec, the education of Francophones in their own language was greatly limited by the fact that most French schools received no government funding until the early 1970s.[18]

In the three territories, the creation of French schools and school boards is a relatively recent phenomenon. Yukon's Francophone school board was established in 1995, mainly owing to the efforts of the *Association franco-yukonnaise*. In the Northwest Territories, adoption of the new *Education Act* in 1996 led in 1997 to the creation of the Francophone school board, which became fully independent and operational over the next three years.

As for Nunavut, formerly a part of the Northwest Territories, Francophone parents in Iqaluit began exerting pressure on the Northwest Territories Department of Education back in 1982, demanding instruction in French. In 2004, construction was completed of the first French-language school in Iqaluit, which was to have 38 students. The Nunavut Francophone school board was officially founded in 2004.

In a minority situation, French schools are assigned special status because of their role as an agent of socialization to French culture, transmission of the French language to children and maintenance of skills in that language. School is a public Francophone environment which, along with the family, can contribute to the development and blossoming of Francophone community life.

Table 4.3.1 focuses on enrolment in programs of French immersion or French as a second language. As may be seen, enrolment in immersion programs is greater than in regular programs. In general, enrolment shows little variation from year to year.

18. 30 years of education: Canada's language groups. Statistics Canada, catalogue no. 11-008.

Table 4.3.1
Number of children registered in French immersion and in a regular French programme at the primary and secondary levels in public schools, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 2000-2001 to 2006-2007

Year	French immersion programmes		Regular French language programme	
	number	variation in %	number	variation in %
Yukon				
2000 to 2001	361	-1.4	113	4.6
2001 to 2002	343	-5.0	131	15.9
2002 to 2003	371	8.2	115	-12.2
2003 to 2004	385	3.8	119	3.5
2004 to 2005	410	6.5	116	-2.5
2005 to 2006	444	8.3	110	-5.2
2006 to 2007	462	4.1	147	33.6
Northwest Territories				
2000 to 2001	623	2.8	102	3.0
2001 to 2002	608	-2.4	133	30.4
2002 to 2003	612	0.7	129	-3.0
2003 to 2004	612	0.0	128	-0.8
2004 to 2005	622	1.6	137	7.0
2005 to 2006	646	3.9	143	4.4
2006 to 2007	630	-2.5	163	14.0
Nunavut				
2000 to 2001	...	...	...	...
2001 to 2002	...	...	...	...
2002 to 2003	...	...	40	...
2003 to 2004	...	...	38	-5.0
2004 to 2005	...	...	47	23.7
2005 to 2006	...	...	44	-6.4
2006 to 2007	...	...	48	9.1

Sources: Statistics Canada, Summary Public School Indicators for the Provinces and Territories, 2000/2001 to 2006/2007, catalogue no 81-595-M.

It is also important to be able to measure the extent to which French-language schools are attended by children eligible to attend them, along with the factors that influence decisions concerning children's language of instruction. Data from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities shed light on this particular aspect of the school situation of children of Francophone parents, since they lend themselves to estimating the number of children eligible for education in French who attend a French-language school or who are enrolled in an immersion program. The data can also be used to examine the link between attending a French-language school and the use of languages, in particular at home and with friends.

Because of the small number of members of the official-language minority who are enrolled in elementary or secondary French or immersion schools in the territories,[19] the data obtained in the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities do not yield a detailed portrait of their situation. This said, these data show that out of some 660 students with at least one Francophone parent who were enrolled in school at the time of the survey, approximately 45% were receiving an education in French, mostly in a French school but also, in a smaller proportion, in a French immersion program in an English school.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities also highlights the fact that attending a French-language school or a French immersion program appears to be a more popular choice for the parents of the youngest children. The results suggest that the proportion of children studying in French at the elementary level (46%) is higher than at the secondary level. Indeed, nearly three students in four were enrolled in the regular secondary program in English at the time of the survey.

A number of factors may influence the choice of the language of the school attended by the child. For example, the SVOLM data on the overall population of Francophones outside Quebec show that two-thirds of children whose respondent parent had his or her elementary and secondary education in French were attending a French school at the time of the survey, while 10% were attending a French immersion program. In the territories, the linguistic path of the parents in their own educational trajectory appears to have less of an influence on the choice of their children's language of instruction or school system. Thus, of the 470 students with at least one parent who had his or her elementary and secondary education in French, approximately one in two were attending a French school or a French immersion program at the time of the survey. However, 71% of these children were using French at least on a regular basis at home, that is, as the primary or secondary language. It should also be noted that exogamy appears to be the main factor influencing student's propensity to attend a French or English school. Thus, whereas of the 540 Francophone children living in two-parent families, the majority, or 59%, were from French-English exogamous families, 60% of these children were attending the regular program in an English school.

Data from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities do not yield statistically significant results as to the link between children's attendance of a French school and the sole or predominant use of French at home or with friends, or to the link between school attendance in French and the ability to use that language to conduct a conversation. However, a link can be established between school attendance in French and the presence or use of French either alone or with English. Thus, the majority of children who attend a French-language school use French, alone or with English, at home in 80% of cases, with their friends in 83% of cases and are able to use it to conduct a conversation in nearly all cases (95%).

4.3.2 Adults

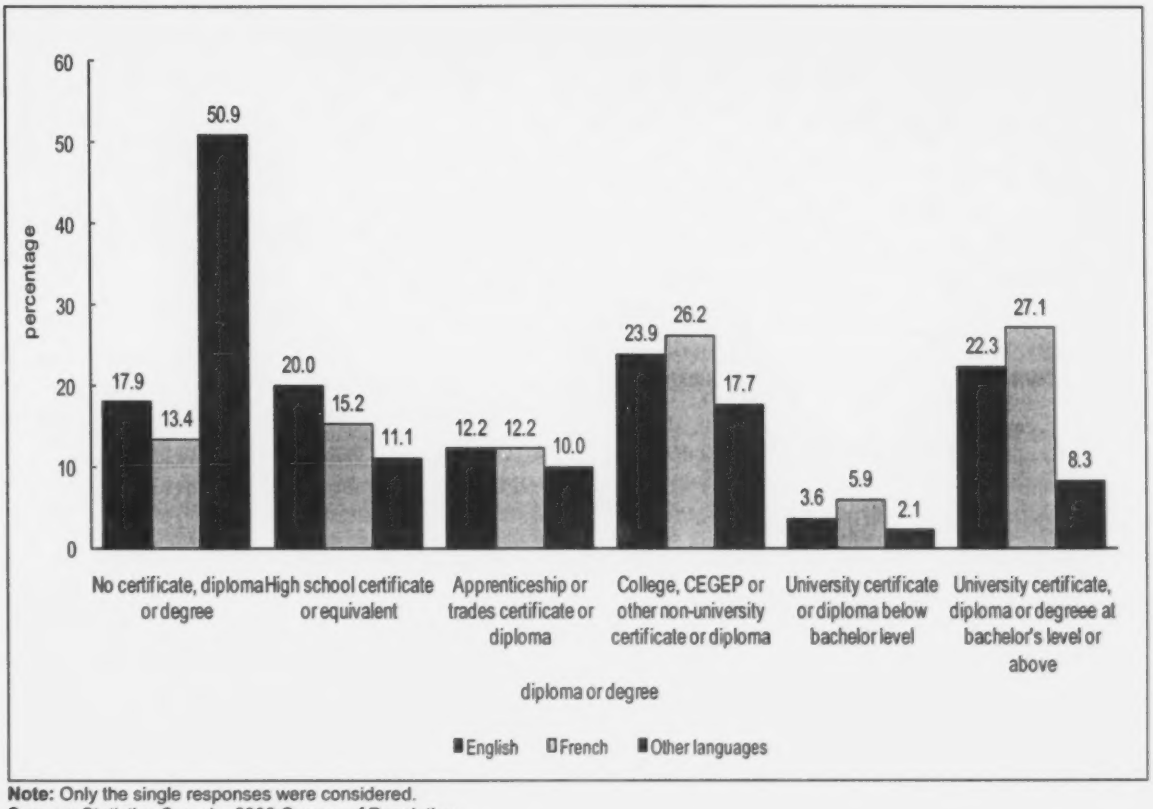
4.3.2.1 Highest level of schooling

An examination of 2006 Census data reveals that the French-mother-tongue population in the territories is highly educated. These data show that Francophones in the territories aged 25 and over are more educated than their counterparts in provinces other than Quebec. Thus, 33% of Francophones in the territories have a university certificate, diploma or degree, compared to 21% of Francophones living in provinces other than Quebec. Nearly 70% of those with such a diploma or degree obtained it from a Quebec university. The 2006 Census data also show that 14% of Francophones in the same age group who live in the territories have no certificate, diploma or degree, while for their counterparts in provinces other than Quebec, the corresponding proportion is 26% (data not shown). In the territories, these proportions are 18 % for Anglophones and 51 % for allophones.

The results provided in Chart 4.3.2.1 show that French-mother-tongue persons have a higher education level than members of the other two major language groups in the territories. In fact, we observe that Francophones were proportionally more likely than Anglophones and allophones to have a post-secondary diploma, certificate or degree.

19. For the same reason, the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) did not lend itself to obtaining data for each of the territories taken separately.

Chart 4.3.2.1
Highest certificate, diploma or degree obtained by mother tongue, among persons aged 25 years and over, the territories as a whole, 2006



Note: Only the single responses were considered.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

In Canada, one of the greatest changes resulting from the profound social transformations and educational reforms of the 1960s is undeniably the entry of large numbers of women into post-secondary educational institutions, especially universities. In 2006, among Francophones in the territories, the proportion of women with a university diploma is 33%, compared to 22% for men (see Table 4.3.2.1). In short, women are proportionally more likely to have a university diploma or degree than their male counterparts, whereas the latter are proportionally more likely to have a lower level of education or to have a vocational or trade school diploma.

Table 4.3.2.1
Proportion of Francophones by the highest certificate, diploma or degree obtained by sex, persons aged 25 years and over, the territories as a whole, 2006

Certificat, diploma or degree	Females	Males
	percentage	
No certificate, diploma or degree	**11.8**	**14.7**
High school certificate or equivalent	12.4	17.8
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	5.4	18.2
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	30.5	22.4
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	6.7	5.2
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor's level or above	**33.3**	**21.7**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

Notes: Only single responses were considered. The term Francophone refers to the mother tongue.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

4.4 Media, arts and culture

Support for the arts and culture is one of the key elements targeted by the *Roadmap for Canada's Linguistic Duality*, which recognizes the essential role that the arts and culture play in the development of minority official-language communities.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities targets six media for measuring access to cultural products in the minority language: television; the Internet; radio; newspapers; books; and live performances and arts events. These days, the Internet and cable television facilitate access to these media in various languages and from many countries, thereby increasing the availability of these various French-language cultural products throughout Canada.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities results show that Francophones in the territories, like their Anglophone counterparts (data not shown) are big consumers of the various media, led by books (94%) and television (91%) (see Table 4.4.1).

Table 4.4.1
Proportion of Francophones by use of certain media (includes all languages), the territories as a whole, 2006

Use of certain media	Francophones
	percentage
Watch television	91
Listen to the radio	81
Read books	94
Read newspapers	85
Use internet	75

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

However, access to French-language media is not the only factor that influences consumption in the minority language. The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities results show that despite advanced technologies facilitating access to various French-language media, English predominates in media use. A majority of Francophones in the territories are more inclined to report that they watch television or listen to radio, read books and newspapers and access the Internet only or mainly in English. The media consumption activities that register the highest proportions of use "only" or "mainly" in English are reading newspapers (81%) and accessing the Internet (72%) (see Table 4.4.2).

Table 4.4.2
Proportion of Francophones by language used with certain media, the territories as a whole, 2006

Region	Radio			Television			Newspapers			Books			Internet		
	Only or mainly in English	English and French	Only or mainly in French	Only or mainly in English	English and French	Only or mainly in French	Only or mainly in English	English and French	Only or mainly in French	Only or mainly in English	English and French	Only or mainly in French	Only or mainly in English	English and French	Only or mainly in French
	percentage														
Territories	69	F	F	65	21 E	F	81	F	x	63	15 E	22 E	72	20 E	x

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

4.5 Community life

Individuals' civic engagement and their participation in community activities are generally recognized as dimensions of civic life that contribute to the creation and maintenance of social support networks. Also, "[s]ocial capital (broadly defined as participation in social networks) is increasingly being understood as a key component of community development or a key aspect of the 'capacity' of a community to develop."[20]

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities data lend themselves to measuring several dimensions of Francophones' participation in community life. The statistics on participation in volunteer activities, membership in community organizations and informal caregiving can be used to examine the extent to which Francophones are engaged, through such forms of involvement, in the life of their community.

A number of sociodemographic and economic factors influence community participation, including age, education level, residential environment, socioeconomic status, etc. However, an analysis of these factors goes beyond the objective of this report.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities results reveal that approximately 40% of Francophones in the territories participate in one of the activities for which data were collected in the survey. More specifically, 38% of Francophone adults reported that they had been a member of an organization, network or association in the twelve months preceding the survey, while 45% reported doing volunteer work. Moreover, 14% of Francophones reported having participated in the three different activities (volunteering, membership in community organizations and informal caregiving) during the twelve months preceding the survey.

20. See page 1 of the document: The influence of education on civic engagement: differences across Canada's rural-urban spectrum. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 21-006-XIF.

For the community activities engaged in by Francophones in the territories, the language of interaction varies depending on the type of activity. However, English is the language preferred by Francophones in the two activities for which the results are statistically significant. English is used "only" or "mainly" by 69% of Francophones when they provide social support for everyday activities to someone not living in their household, while 64% use it in volunteer activities (data not shown).

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities shows that nearly two-thirds (64%) of the Francophones in the territories report that it is "very important" or "important" to them that individuals or organizations work at the development of the Francophone community. Also, 50% of those who join organizations, networks or associations do so in order to promote the Francophone community.

4.6 Employment and income characteristics

Thus far, we have examined the size of differences in education level between the main language groups in the territories. Data from both the census and the SVOLM shed light on the extent to which Francophones in the territories work in different industry sectors than Anglophones and persons with an other mother tongue. It is accordingly possible to identify similarities and differences in how the language groups are distributed among the various industry sectors.

A brief analysis of 2006 Census data reveals that Francophones are proportionally more likely than Anglophones to work in education services (data not shown). This sector employs 12% of Francophones in the territories, or 225 persons, compared to 8% of Anglophones. The latter, for their part, are proportionally somewhat more likely to have jobs in public administration (24%). By comparison, this sector employs 20% of Francophones in the territories, or 375 persons. In most of the other major industry sectors, there are few differences between these two groups. Nearly two-thirds (63.5%) of Francophones in the territories work mainly in six sectors: public administration (20%); education services (12%); construction (8%); accommodation and food services (8%); health care and social assistance (8%); and transportation and warehousing (8%). As for the group with a mother tongue other than French or English, the data show that just over one-third of these individuals work in public administration (24%) and retail trade (11%).

4.6.1 Use of French at work by industry sector

Of all workers in the territories aged 15 and over (60,970), 3% (1,860) use French most often or on a regular basis in their work (data not shown). Among Francophones, the corresponding proportion is 51%, namely 18% most often and 33% on a regular basis (that is, less often than the predominant language).[21]

As we have just seen, the public administration and education services sectors account for nearly one-third (32%) of the territories' Francophones. What about the use of French by the Francophones in these sectors? It is hardly surprising that Francophones in the education sector are proportionally more likely to use French as their main language of work; 63% use it most often while 11% report using it on a regular basis (data not shown). As for Francophones in the public administration sector, a smaller proportion of them report using French, 4% most often and 43% on a regular basis.

21. The data from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities revealed that when respondents report using a language regularly in addition to the language that they speak most often, they are referring to using it daily.

4.6.2 Income differentials

Statistics from the 2006 Census show that Francophones' median and mean incomes are greater than those of Anglophones (see Table 4.6.2). Men with French as their only mother tongue have a mean income exceeding that of men with English as their mother tongue by $4,700. The results for median income are quite similar; that of Francophone men is $4,600 greater than that of their Anglophone counterparts. For Francophone women, both mean and median incomes are higher than that of Anglophone women, by $4,100 and $7,300 respectively. As to persons with an other mother tongue, their mean and median incomes are far lower than those of both Francophones and Anglophones. For example, Francophones' mean incomes are higher than those of their counterparts with a mother tongue other than French or English by a margin of $25,000 for men and $15,000 for women.

Table 4.6.2
Average and median income for males and females by mother tongue, the territories as a whole, 2006

Mother tongue	Males		Females	
	Average income	Median income	Average income	Median income
	dollar			
English	50,499	40,320	39,071	32,608
French	55,193	44,905	43,122	39,954
Other languages	30,568	20,000	27,747	18,587
Total	**44,431**	**33,613**	**35,480**	**27,656**

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

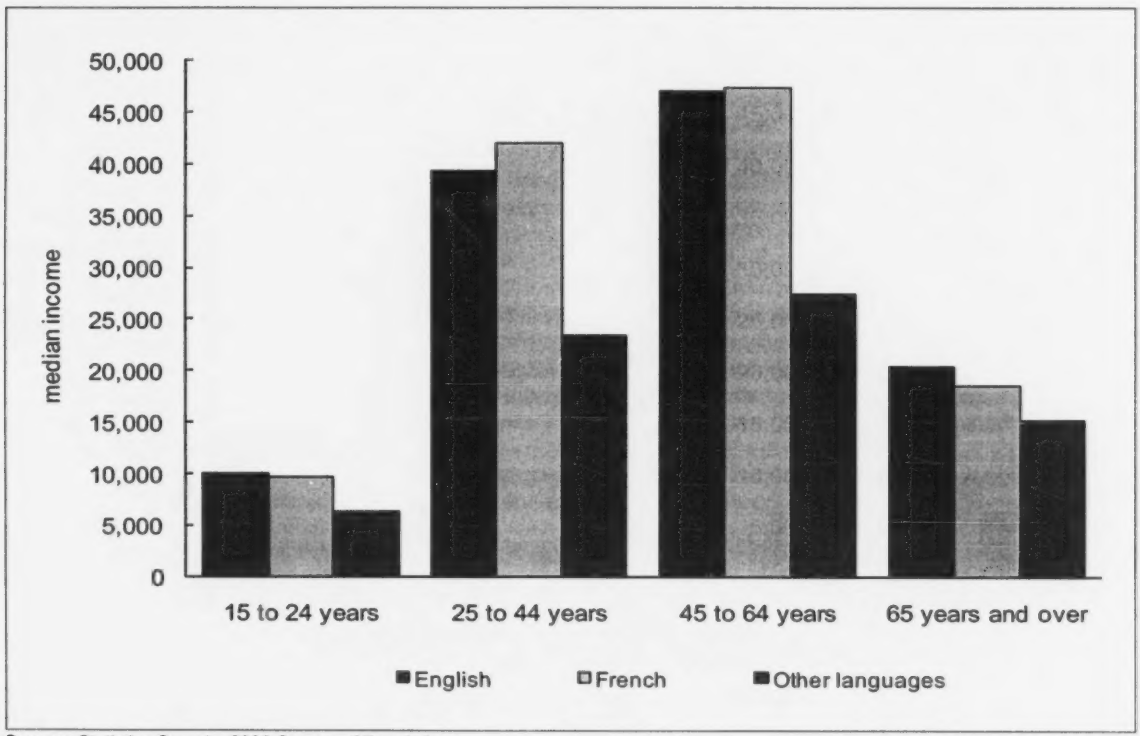
The statistics presented in charts 4.6.2-a and 4.6.2-b reflect the fact that the median income of French-mother-tongue men and women varies with age. However, the income gaps between Francophones and Anglophones are larger for men than for women. Francophone men's income is less than that of Anglophone men by $3,400 to $8,200, depending on the age group, except for those aged 25 to 44. For the latter age range, the situation is reversed, with Francophones' income exceeding that of Anglophones by $5,900. Among women, the median incomes of Francophones and Anglophones are roughly the same for those aged 15 to 24 and 45 to 64. However, the median income of Francophone women aged 25 to 44 exceeds that of their Anglophone counterparts by $2,700, while for those aged 65 and over, the situation is reversed; Anglophones' income being $1,800 higher than that of Francophones. For men and women with an other mother tongue, median incomes by age group are mostly far below those of Francophones and Anglophones.

Several factors may explain the income differential between Francophones and Anglophones. Although the results on the general population reveal that for both men and women, Francophones' mean incomes exceed those of Anglophones, these differences are due in part to a number of characteristics that distinguish these two populations. For example, we previously noted in fact that the Francophone population in the territories is more highly educated than the Anglophone population. The age structure of the Francophone population is also a factor affecting the mean and median incomes of this population.

A deeper analysis of the census results, in particular using the technique of multivariate statistical analysis, reveals that education, industry sector and immigrant status play an important role, especially for women, and help to explain these differences. Thus, when the influence of these characteristics is isolated, it emerges that instead, the incomes of Francophone women are $2,600 to $4,900 lower than those of Anglophone women (data not shown). For men, the results of multivariate analysis also show that Francophones' mean income are lower than that of Anglophones by $700 to $4,200 depending on the age group, except for those aged 25 to 44. In the latter age range, Francophones' mean income exceeds that of Anglophones by $3,400.

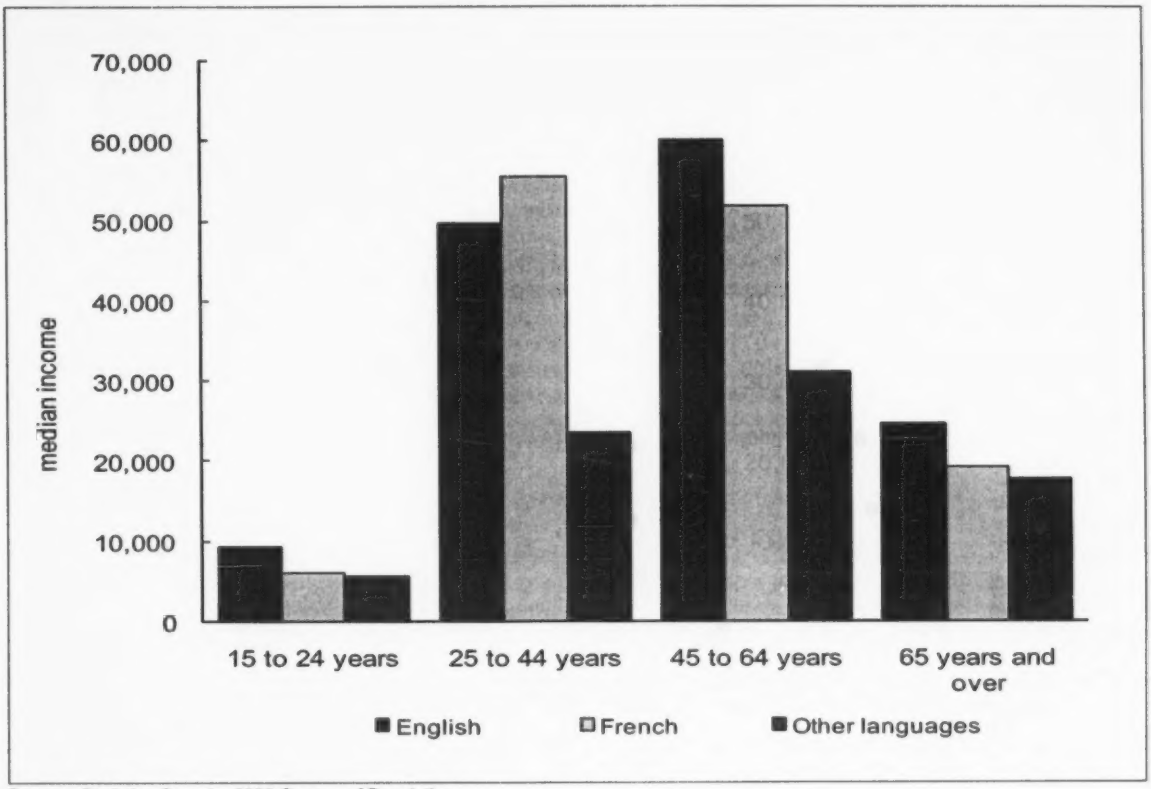
An examination of the multivariate analysis results also shows that when the influence of the above-mentioned factors is isolated, the income of Francophone men still exceeds that of men with a mother tongue other than French or English, by amounts ranging between $1,500 and $21,000 depending on the age group. For women, Francophones under 25 years of age have a lower mean income than their counterparts with an "other" mother tongue. However, the situation is reversed for the 45 and over age range, with Francophone women's income exceeding that of women with a mother tongue other than French or English. For women aged 25 to 44, Francophones and those with an "other" mother tongue have substantially the same mean income.

Chart 4.6.2-a
Median income for females by age group and mother tongue, the territories as a whole, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Chart 4.6.2-b
Median income for males by age group and mother tongue, the territories as a whole, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Section 5 Subjective vitality

In this portrait of Francophones living in the territories, we have painted a general picture of different demolinguistic and socioeconomic characteristics of this population. But what do we know about various key aspects of subjective vitality, perceptions and the value assigned to the French phenomenon in their living environment?

The results of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) highlight at least two key elements shared by most Francophones: a strong sense of dual identification with the Francophone and Anglophone groups, and the value that they assign to the French language.

As regards the phenomenon of identity, the SVOLM results suggest that Francophones have a double ethnolinguistic identity: 45% of them report that they identify with both the Francophone and Anglophone groups.

The sense of belonging and identity are highly complex concepts. Depending on the circumstances, people may identify with their country, their language, their culture, etc. The sense of double identification with the Francophone and Anglophone groups that is observed among Francophones in the territories suggests that in many cases, immersion in the primarily Anglophone culture may have contributed to the emergence of a phenomenon in which the Francophone cultural and linguistic heritage is valued and respected while linguistic practices are influenced by living within the dominant and pervasive Anglophone culture. However, to verify and analyse this hypothesis would go beyond the scope of this analytical report and the limitations of the SVOLM in this regard.

Nevertheless, a number of factors indicate that Francophones in the territories assign a definite value to the French language. Many of them report that it is important or very important (65%) for them to be able to use French in their daily life. Francophones also feel that it is important to them for individuals or organizations to work at the development of the French-speaking community (63%), for government services to be provided in French (75%) and for linguistic rights to be respected in the territory in which they reside (81%).

It is worth noting that in examining the extent to which French is used in the various domains about which the SVOLM asks questions, notably regarding interactions with health care and justice system professionals as well as access to the main mechanisms for transmitting culture, we observe a phenomenon that may, on the face of it, seem contradictory: valuing a language does not necessarily translate into using it a great deal. For example, we note that among Francophones in the territories who report that it is either very important or important to be able to use French in their daily life, 53% watch television only or mainly in English, and 71% read newspapers only or mainly in that language. Even though French is valued and assigned great importance, the demolinguistic reality, the dynamics of Francophones' living environment and the availability of services may work against the use of this language.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities collected data on subjective perceptions of the past and future evolution of the presence of the minority language in the municipality of residence as well as the perceived vitality of the official-language community. As regards these data, 70% of Francophones in the territories believe that the vitality of the French-speaking community in their municipality is strong or very strong, while 63% expect the presence of French to diminish in their municipality over the next ten years. Those statistics eloquently illustrate that despite the low numbers and weak relative weight of Francophones in the territories, the subjective vitality of these communities seems very strong, although there clearly appears to be concern regarding the presence of the French language in the municipality or indeed in the territories as a whole.

Conclusion

This demolinguistic portrait of Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Francophones contains considerable and varied information on the characteristics, practices and perceptions of this language group. Of all this information, what stands out? While the following items are not a complete list of the key points contained in this report, a general picture emerges from them.

1. In 2006, Yukon had the largest French-mother-tongue population, both in absolute numbers (1,165) and proportionally (3.9%). In the Northwest Territories, the 1,000 persons with French as their mother tongue accounted for 2.4% of the population, compared to 1.3% for the 390 Francophones in Nunavut. Before the creation of Nunavut in 1999, there were more Francophones in the Northwest Territories than in Yukon, which has not been the case since then. However, Yukon has been the territory with the highest proportion of Francophones since 1991.

2. Nearly half of the Francophones with French as their first official language spoken in the territories reside in Yukon, while 39% live in the Northwest Territories and 16% in Nunavut. The Francophone proportion of the population is 2.6% in the territories as a whole; it ranges from 3.9% in Yukon to 1.4 % in Nunavut. The majority of Francophones are concentrated in the capital of each of the three territories. Thus, 74% of the Francophones in the Northwest Territories live in Yellowknife, 70% of those in Yukon reside in Whitehorse and 68% of those in Nunavut live in Iqaluit.

3. Since 1971, the French-mother-tongue population in the territories has grown by nearly 1,000, going from 1,610 to 2,555 persons in 2006. The increase was greatest among persons aged 30 to 59. It mainly reflects the substantial interprovincial mobility of persons in these age groups.

4. In 2006, nearly 30% of children under 18 years of age with English-French exogamous parents had French as their mother tongue and nearly 9% reported having both French and English. In households headed by French-"other"-language exogamous couples, less than 7% of children had French as their mother tongue. Where both parents were French-speaking, much larger proportions of children were transmitted French as a mother tongue, at more than 85%.

5. Through successive censuses, there has been a very slight fluctuation in language transfer for persons with French as a mother tongue in the territories. Thus, in 1971, nearly 60% of Francophones in the territories reported speaking another language, usually English, most often at home. Among persons with a mother tongue other than French or English, the corresponding proportion was 27%. Thirty-five years later, 55% of French-mother-tongue persons reported speaking a language other than French most often at home. Among persons with a mother tongue other than French or English, the proportion of language transfers rose to nearly 40%.

6. In 2006, approximately three-quarters of persons with French as their mother tongue were born in a Canadian province. This proportion varies little from one territory to the other. However, a much smaller proportion of Francophones were born in the territories, namely 12%. This proportion varied from 10% to 18% according to the territory of residence. As for persons born abroad, they accounted for 12% of the French-speaking population of the territories, with the proportion ranging from 6% to 14% according to the territory of residence.

7. The territories receive very few international immigrants. In 2006, more than 7,000 individuals born outside Canada were enumerated in the territories. Of these immigrants, a very small proportion—4%—reported French as a first official language spoken. Nevertheless, while the relative weight of the English-speaking immigrant population within the Anglophone population of the territories was nearly 7% in the last census, the relative weight of the French first official language spoken immigrant population within the Francophone population was 12%.

8. The use of French outside the home varies from one domain to another in the public sphere, but regardless of the domain examined, English is the main language used. The use of English is greatest in institutions and businesses (where 86% of Francophones use only or mainly English), and in consumption of the different cultural media (radio, television, newspapers, books, Internet), where the corresponding proportion is 74%. English also predominates in interactions with friends (66%), in the immediate network (68%) and at work (58%).

9. While less than 3% of the population of Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut reports French as a mother tongue, the proportion of the overall population of the territories reporting that they are able to conduct a conversation in French is roughly 8%. In 2006, while 90% of French-mother-tongue persons reported a knowledge of both official languages, the corresponding proportion was only 8% for English-mother-tongue persons and 3% for persons with a mother tongue other than French or English. Among the latter group, 8% reported that they could not conduct a conversation in either French or English.

10. In the 2006 Census, 55 doctors working in the territories, or 32%, reported being able to conduct a conversation in French, while 6% reported using French at least regularly in their work. For nurses, the number was 125, and the corresponding proportions were 13% and 3% respectively.

11. In the justice field, Francophones' interactions both with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and with lawyers generally take place in English. Thus, at least four Francophones in five, or 82%, used only or mainly English in their interactions with the RCMP, while for those using the services of a lawyer, the corresponding proportion was 66%.

12. In education, out of some 660 students with at least one Francophone parent who were enrolled in school at the time of the survey, approximately 45% were receiving an education in French, mostly in a French school but also, in a smaller proportion, in a French immersion program in an English school.

13. The 2006 census data show that French-mother-tongue persons have a higher education level than members of the other two major language groups in the territories Thus, 13% of the French-mother-tongue population living in the territories had no certificate, diploma or degree, compared to 18% of the English-mother-tongue population and 51% of the population with another mother tongue, in most cases an Aboriginal language. In fact, we observe that Francophones were proportionally more likely than Anglophones and allophones to have a post-secondary diploma, certificate or degree.

14. The median and average incomes of Francophones were higher than those of Anglophones and of persons having another mother tongue because of particular characteristics held by the Francophone population in the territories.

15. A brief analysis of 2006 Census data reveals that in the territories, nearly two-thirds (63.5%) of Francophones in the territories work mainly in six sectors: public administration (20%); education services (12%); construction (8%); accommodation and food services (8%); health care and social assistance (8%); and transportation and warehousing (8%). We note that there is very little difference in the distribution of Francophones and Anglophones according to the industry sector. As to the group with a mother tongue other than French or English, the data show that just over one-third of these individuals work in public administration (24%) and retail trade (11%) sectors.

16. As regards the phenomenon of identity, the SVOLM results suggest that Francophones have a double ethnolinguistic identity: 45% of them report that they identify with both the Francophone and Anglophone groups.

Geographical Maps

Map 1.1
Canada

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Map 1.2
Yukon

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Map 1.3
Northwest Territories

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Map 1.4
Nunavut

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Appendix A

Table A-1
Francophone population of the Yukon by census division and census subdivision, 2006

Census division and census subdivision[1]	Francophones	
	percentage	number
Yukon	**3.9**	**1,188**
Watson Lake	1.8	15
Faro	5.9	20
Whitehorse	4.1	838
Haines Junction	2.6	15
Mayo	4.0	10
Dawson	4.2	55
Two and One-Half Mile Village	10.5	10
Tagish	4.4	10
Ross River	3.2	10
Mt. Lorne	6.8	25
Yukon, Unorganized	4.3	55
Carcross	3.0	10
Ibex Valley	9.3	35
Whitehorse, Unorganized	4.8	80

1. Where the number of Francophones is highest.
Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table A-2
Francophone population of the Northwest Territories by census division and census subdivision, 2006

Census division and census subdivision[1]	Francophones	
	percentage	number
Fort Smith	**2.9**	**930**
Fort Smith	2.4	55
Fort Providence	1.4	10
Hay River	2.1	75
Yellowknife	4.0	740
Fort Simpson	1.7	20
Fort Smith, Unorganized	3.0	10
Inuvik	**0.8**	**70**
Norman Wells	3.9	30
Inuvik	1.0	35
Aklavik	1.7	10
Tuktoyaktuk	1.1	10
Holman	2.5	10

1. Where the number of Francophones is highest.
Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table A-3
Francophone population of the Nunavut by census division and census subdivision, 2006

Census division and census subdivision[1]	Francophones	
	percentage	number
Baffin	**2.3**	**355**
Sanikiluaq	2.0	15
Iqaluit	4.8	290
Cape Dorset	0.8	10
Pangnirtung	1.1	15
Pond Inlet	1.1	15
Keewatin	**0.5**	**43**
Arviat	0.5	10
Rankin Inlet	0.6	15
Repulse Bay	2.0	15
Kitikmeot	**0.5**	**25**
Kugluktuk	0.8	10
Cambridge Bay	0.7	10
Gjoa Haven	0.9	10
Taloyoak	1.2	10

1. Where the number of Francophones is highest.
Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Appendix B

Table B
Proportion of Francophones by the general language use index in various domains of the public sphere, the territories as a whole, 2006

Language	Home		Friends		Immediat contacts		Work		Institutions and store		Media	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
French only or mainly	39	14.8	22 [E]	22.8	F	F	8 [E]	32	x	x	12 [E]	32.5
English and French	F	F	F	F	22 [E]	26.3	24 [E]	25.9	F	F	14 [E]	27.4
English only or mainly	52	12.3	66	9.4	68	9.6	58	11.0	86	5.0	74	7.0
Other (neither English nor French)	x	x	0	0.0	0	0.0	F	F	0	0.0	0	0.0

CV coefficient of variation
Notes: A note on the construction of the indices for the use of language in daily activities is found in Appendix C. The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Appendix C

Note on the construction of the language use indices

The indices used in this section were developed in the following manner. Whether it comes to the use of English or French, in all cases where people use only the language of the majority, they are assigned a value of 1, while those who use only the language of the minority are assigned a value of 5. In general, the large majority of questions consisted of a scale with five levels. For certain questions, there were only three possible categories: "French", "English and French", and "English". The median category therefore corresponds to a value of 3.

Two approaches were used to present the results covering each of the indices: one on language categories, another by average level of use of languages. The second approach consisted essentially of summing the values obtained from each of the questions and dividing this sum by the number of questions answered by the respondent. For the first type, the average scores obtained were regrouped into five categories. However, given that the results obtained consisted of a continuous scale from 1 to 5, we identified thresholds which allowed us to redistribute the values among the following five language categories: "Only the majority language", "Mainly the majority language", "Both languages equally", "Mainly the minority language", "Only the minority language". The corresponding thresholds for these categories are as follows: "1 to 1.49", "1.50 to 2.49", "2.50 to 3.49", "3.50 to 4.49" and "4.50 to 5.0". Since no perfect solution exists to carry out such a distribution, this approach has the advantage of centering the values on either side of the median category and cutting down the range of values at the extremities of the scale.

Finally, the general language use index was drawn up not by using the average of values for all 23 variables, but by adding the value obtained for the question on languages used with friends to the average values obtained on each of the four following indices: languages at work, immediate contacts, institutions and media. Such an approach offers the advantage of not assigning too much importance to a domain made up of numerous questions to the detriment of another composed of fewer questions.

Lastly it should be noted that information covering language used at home was used in the same manner as that regarding friends. By using both the information on language spoken most often and language spoken regularly, the variable created is made up of the same five categories explained above.

Appendix D

Description of concentration index

Dissemination area: a small, relatively stable geographic unit. All dissemination areas have roughly the same number of residents, namely 400 to 700 persons. For a complete definition, see the 2006 Census Dictionary.

The definition of concentration takes account of both the proportion and the number of the official-language minority within a dissemination area. A high concentration of the minority group exists when the Francophone population within a dissemination area constitutes at least 50% of the overall population or at least 200 persons. A medium concentration refers to a situation where the proportion is at least 10% but less than 50% and the number of Francophones is equal to or more than 50 but less than 200. Finally, the concentration of Francophones is considered to be low when their proportion within the dissemination area is less than 10% or their number is less than 50 persons.

Once a concentration class (i.e. low, average or strong) was assigned to all the dissemination areas in a given municipality (or census subdivision), we chose to assign to the Francophone population of that municipality the concentration class (or level) containing the largest proportion of the minority population. The total, which represents the largest portion of the total Francophone population of the municipality, tells us the concentration class assigned to Francophones of that municipality.

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